The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Yes, Everything is Rushing at

"OLD STAND BY."

Only Two Days More.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS

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Come Early OR Come Late, BUT Be Sure and Come

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WE OFFER

FOR TODAY:

Mar Cases,

Comb and Brush Sets,

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Fine Plaques,

Push Mirrors,

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RAW COST,

And in some cases half cost.

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This publication is admitted to be the most remarkable and attractive Christmas paper ever issued. It consists of thirty-two pages of reading-matter and illustrations. The Page is twice the size of that of Harper's Weekly, and the paper is of extra weight and of the finest quality.

The list of authors and artists contains many of the best names in America.

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Geo. W. Curtis,	Frederic Dielman,
W. D. Howells,	R. Swain Gifford,
T. B. Aldrich,	C. S. Reinhart,
Mark Twain,	E. A. Abbey,
E. C. Stedman,	G. H. Boughton,
"Uncle Remus,"	Alfred Parsons,
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Harper's Christmas is not a conventional Holiday publication. Every illustration bears the distinct impress of originality and freshness; and the collection, as a whole, presents a beautiful gallery of pictures, drawn by some of the foremost of American artists, and engraved on wood with a combined delicacy and power never before exhibited in a publication of this kind.

The critics are unanimous in its praise. The Boston Traveller says:

"Adjectives fail, and the most gracious phrases of commendation are unsatisfactory, when one attempts to give anything like an adequate 'characterization' of Harper's Christmas. It is a triumph of art; a treasure of literary riches; a marvel of beauty; for certainly no more charming holiday publication of the sort has ever been seen."

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Picturesque and Descriptive.

By JOEL COOK.

Quarto. Beautifully Bound.

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MANY NATIONS.

THE MUSIC BY REINHOLD KERMAN and ILLUSTRATED IN COLOR BY WALTER SATTERLEE.

A Beautiful Quarto Volume, in Unique Binding, and inclosed in a Satine Portfolio. Price, $4.00.

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A beautiful holiday edition of this charming book. The delightful sketches lend themselves throughout to the artists' pencil, and the homely scenes and quaint characters of "Old New England" are depicted with wonderful grace and fidelity by such artists as Gibson, Gifford, Moran, Hovenden, Fyle, and others.

Among the many gift books issued this season few have proved as satisfactory as this in point of illustration, while its literary merit is attested by the reviewers:

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Gale & Blocki's WAUKESHA Water, White Rock Spring. 10 gals. for $1.50, delivered free of charge to any part of the city. As a table water our carbonated White Rock has no superior. Put up in pint and quart bottles.

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FROM THE PUTNAM.

A HANDSOME LITHOGRAPH,

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SLEIGH-RIDE SCENE.

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Splendidly Mounted,

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With every purchase in our Clothing Department. Our

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Is a wonder to behold, covers one entire floor,

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No such stock in Chicago to select from.

1,000 Strong, Heavy, Warm, Well Made Winter Overcoats,

For Men, placed on our counters at the low price of

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We want every man to have a good, warm coat for a little money.

Special Bargains in $15 Overcoats

Elegant Satin-Lined Overcoats at

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Of every description way under price.

Wonderful Bargains in our Boys' and Children's Department.

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WILSON BROS.,

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Is by far the largest in America, and embraces nearly every article appropriate for

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TO GENTLEMEN!

Plain, Fancy, and Initialed Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
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Dress, Street, and Driving Gloves,
Scarfs, Ties,
Scarf Pins and Sleeve Buttons in Solid Gold, Burnished Steel, Plated, &c.

Inspection Invited.

Beautiful and Useful Holiday Presents.

GOLD SPECTACLES,
GOLD EYE-GLASSES,
OPERA GLASSES,
FIELD-GLASSES,
BAROMETERS,
THERMOMETERS,
MICROSCOPES,
MAGIC-LANTERNS,
STEAM-ENGINES,
STEREO-GRAPHOSCOPES,
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We are receiving weekly shipments of Novelties from London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.

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When you want a good POCKET-KNIFE go where they keep an assortment. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st., have over Five Hundred patterns in their stock.

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This department has lately put in an elegant line of Fine Pottery and Glassware of the best makes and newest styles. To ADVERTISE these FINE GOODS, and CONVINCE the PUBLIC that we are selling this class of goods at less prices than has been customary, we will offer for the next TWO DAYS ONLY

Fine French Bisque Figures,
Unique Japanese Vase Lamps,
Rich Bohemian Vases,
Elegant Decorated China Fruit Sets,
Fine Ornaments and Bric-a-Brac,

AT

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT!

From Our Regular Marked Prices!

THIS IS NOT TAFFY!

The Original Marks, in Plain Figures, are on the goods.

The Adams-st. Entrance opens directly into this Department.

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WILSON BROS.

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NOVELTIES

FROM

VIENNA, China, and Japan.

As we handle these goods only during the Holiday season, we will offer them at

One-Third

Less than regular prices in order to dispose of every article this week.

The stock embraces a great variety of goods appropriate for both Ladies and Gentlemen, such as

Library Sets, Photo Cases,
Jewel Cases, Smoking Sets,
Card Cases, Work Boxes,
Sachets for Gloves and Handkfs.,
Portfolios, Pearl and Ivory Fans,

And numerous other articles, including a variety of the finest goods ever shown in Chicago in the way of

Japanese Folding and Fire Screens, And Chinese Hand-Embroidered Opera Cloaks, Bedspreads, and Table Covers.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

Christmas Presents for Gentlemen.

The largest assortment of Smokers' Articles, as Meerschaum Pipes, Meerschaum Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Elegant Smoking Sets, Cigar Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Smoking Tables. CIGAR SAFES, our own construction; very popular article; keeps the cigars always fresh; a specialty.

Store open Sunday.

E. HOFFMAN, Importer, 185 & 187 E. Madison-st.

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15 PER CENT!

Discount for Net Cash

On all Gar ments of WINTER WEIGHT ordered of us during and from Dec. 18 to Jan. 1, 1883, and 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT on all other Garments ordered during the same period. In addition to the business regular we make a SPECIALTY of the following:

Marriage Toilet for Gentlemen,
Hunting and Riding Garments for Gentlemen,
Ladies' Select Outer Garments,
Ladies' Riding Habits,
Stylish Livery for all Classes of Servants.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors, 163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st., CHICAGO. (Established 1854.) ILLINOIS.

"Parisian Suit Co."

Special Announcement!

Suit Dept.

We have now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Costumes to be found at any establishment in this country, and, as it is nearing the time we usually take an inventory of stock, and being anxious to reduce it as much as possible, we will make a special reduction on all our Costumes of

25 Per Cent

during the Holiday weeks, commencing Monday, Dec. 18. This is a rare opportunity to secure a Suit at much less than cost of materials.

In this Dept. we will offer, among the many bargains, fifty Black Cashmere Suits (all wool) for $10.00.

We have an endless variety of Cloth and Flannel Suits, in colors, at prices at $12.00, $15.00, and $18.00. Many of the Costumes are well worth $30.00.

In our very Fine Costumes, Silk, Velvet, and Imported Combinations, we have made the prices as low as medium classes of Suits are usually sold for.

For Christmas and New-Year's there is no present a husband can give the wife or daughter or a gentleman his sweetheart nicer than a fine or medium-priced Costume. It is one that is sure to be appreciated.

Our Costumes are left so they can be fitted perfectly, with but very little trouble and at no expense to the buyer, and a fit guaranteed in every case.

An early examination will convince all that this is the greatest reduction of the season.

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,

State and Monroe-sts.,

Under Palmer House.

MARSHALL FIELD &C.

State & Washington-sts.

We are offering many

Excellent Bargains

IN

Every Dept.

AT PRICES

Greatly Reduced.

Examination Solicited.

SPECIAL!!

Three Repeaters, 8 American and Swiss Chronographs, 250 Gold, Silver, and Nickel Watches, assorted; 90 pair Diamond Earrings, 1 pair do. very fine 9-carat, 500 pieces assorted Diamond Jewelry, including the great "Unsmuggled" 25-carat, one of the largest Diamonds on the Continent; 5,000 doz. assorted Gold Chains; $60,000 worth of fine goods at great bargains, at GOLDSMID'S Jewelry Parlor and Diamond Brokerage, 97 East Madison-st., next old stand.

BUCK & RAYNER'S

"MARS" COLOGNE

Suits any "Christmas" Purse.

25 Cents to $6.50.

POCKET KNIVES.

1,000 patterns in every variety of style from 10c to $15.

J. F. CORBLY & CO., 72 State-st., Importers.

Look for the Big Red Padlock.

UP GO

The Prices in the Toy Shops on the last days preceding Xmas, AS ALL KNOW, for they have no trade at all in any other month of the year, and very little even now, so must

MAKE ALL THEY CAN OUT OF YOU

But Down Go Sea's Prices.

SEA

OFFERS A REWARD OF

$500 TO ANY ONE

That will find a single article in either Store marked higher now than heretofore.

NO!!

SHUT UP

Will be the Wabash-av. Holiday Bazaar Saturday Night, and

ONLY ONE MORE DAY

Remains in which to close out this Largest Stock of Xmas Toys and Fancy Goods ever displayed in this world, so every article has been reduced, some to less than one-fourth actual cost, and selling all articles at one-half and in many cases at one-quarter their cost to us yesterday had the desired effect, viz.: doubling our sales; and having positively decided to close up our Wabash-av. Store tomorrow night for good and all, the $75,000.00 worth of Fancy Goods must be sold 'twixt now and then. We shall, if necessary, sell goods costing us $1.00 for 10 cts., but no Christmas Goods will carry over if one-tenth cost will move them. All of the Dolls sold up to yesterday for 24 cts. now one dime; the 98 ct. Dolls now 24 and 39 cts.; $2.98 Dolls, almost life-size, saying papa and mama, with mechanical turning heads, now 98 cts., price up to yesterday $2.98. So with Fancy Goods, so with Toys, as proved in next column.

No stores were ever visited by more people in one day than were Sea's yesterday, yet there was no crowding. Marvelous system; all instantly served, and all customers remarked the perfect order that prevailed and the politeness of the clerks, whom we claim to treat just as well as we treat our patrons, and nearly every one of all the 1,500 employes have personally thanked Mr. Sea for the bountiful oyster-supper that is served free of charge to every man, woman, and child in Mr. Sea's employ each evening.

Fireworks and Grand Concert tonight, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Our force of omnibuses, carriages, herdics, and cabs has been so increased that they leave each store to and from State-st. and Wabash-av. every moment. No delay whatever. Now, don't wait 'til the crush and rush of tomorrow. Shop today, and, if you can, come down either this morning or this evening.

This advice from

YOUR OLD STAND-BY,

SEA.

THE POOR SHOULD NOT FORGET

That in accordance with

SEA'S ANNUAL CUSTOM

Immediately on the close of business Tomorrow Night, every person saying he or she is too poor to buy

Xmas Presents!

Will be given

DOLLS AND TOYS FREE!

Of charge and of a quality worth coming down for.

Mr. SEA urgently advises his friends desiring

Dolls, Toys,

AND

Holiday Fancy Goods

To visit his

Wabash-av. Holiday Bazaar,

And not his Main Store—10 acres of room at Nos. 106, 108, 110, 112 Wabash-av. and four main entrances prevents any possibility of crowding, and affords space to show the largest variety of Holiday Goods ever displayed in this whole world.

The Ohs!! The Ahs!!

And other astonished and surprised exclamations of the delighted visitors yesterday catching the first glimpse of the home of Santa Claus pleased me much, and supports my assertion that no such scene of gay splendor was ever witnessed in this city. 68,000 purchases were made at this one store yesterday, and there was

Positively No Crowding!

Nor can there be with my system. ONLY ONE MORE DAY and this gay scene closes forever.

The Stock Must Go!

DOESN'T THIS LOOK LIKE IT?

98c Roller Skates reduced to	39c
$1.24 Large Rocking Horses for	48c
74c Large Painted Sleigh now	24c
39c Doll's Fancy China-Dishes for	10c
24c Sheep, Genuine Wool Hides	5c
98c Crandall's Sectional Alphabet	10c
24c Cymbal-Clapping Clowns	5c
24c Ladies' Shopping Baskets	5c

Colors: Black, Myrtle, Wine, Maroon, Straw, Old Gold, &c.

10c Satin Perfumed Sachets now	3c
48c Leather-Bound Albums for	10c

$5 Toys for $1.98 or less,
$4 Toys for 98c or less,
$2 Toys for 48c or less,
$1 Toys for 19c and 24c,
50c Toys for 10c,
25c Toys for 5c.

A complete variety of every Toy made at

SEA'S

Suitable Musical Gifts!

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.,

Have in stock a superb assortment of Musical Goods, embracing

Pianos, Organs, Harps,

Banjos, Guitars, Drums, Fifes, Guitars, Clarionets, Flutinas,

Orguinettes, Accordions, Concertinas, Harmonicas, Tambourines, Violoncellos, Dulcimers,

Music Rolls, Piano Stools, Piano Covers, Music Folios, Musical Boxes,

And all kinds of Musical Instruments, including numerous Novelties which cannot be found elsewhere, they having been selected recently by our representatives while visiting the principal markets of Europe.

Music Books

In endless variety, American and European, in plain and rich bindings, many of them imported expressly for Holiday Presents.

During the Holiday season all our Departments will be thrown open for the accommodation of retail customers.

Access by elevators to all parts of the building.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

PIANOS.

Largest stock, lowest prices, and easiest terms in the city.

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EVENINGS.

STORY & CAMP,

186 & 190 State-st.

THE

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

FOR JANUARY.

CONTENTS:

THE GREAT COMET OF 1882. By Prof. C. A. Young. (Illustrated.)

SCIENTIFIC PHILANTHROPY. By Alfred Fouillee.

TRACES OF A PRE-INDIAN PEOPLE. By Charles C. Abbott, M. D.

BODILY DEFORMITIES IN GIRLHOOD. By Charles Roberts, F. R. C. S.

TIME-KEEPING IN LONDON. II. By E. A. Engler. (Illustrated.)

A MASTODON IN AN OLD BEAVER-MEADOW. By S. Lockwood, Ph. D.

CURIOSITIES OF SUPERSTITION. By Felix L. Oswald, M. D.

THE GOSPEL OF RECREATION. By Herbert Spencer.

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION ON OBSERVATION.

SPECULATIVE ZOOLOGY. II. By Professor W. K. Brooks. (Illustrated.)

PLAYS AND PLAY-MAKERS. By Isaac C. Russell.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING AT ROTHAMSTED. II. By Manly Miles, M. D.

RECENT ADVANCES IN PHOTOGRAPHY. By Captain Abney, R. E., F. R. S.

SKETCH OF PROFESSOR HENRY DRAPER. (With Portrait.)

EDITOR'S TABLE: The Banquet to Herbert Spencer—The Question of Overwork—The Bartholdi Statue.

LITERARY NOTICES.

POPULAR MISCELLANY.

NOTES.

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C. G. Gunther's Sons,

FURS!

Seal Sacques and Cloaks, Fur-Lined Garments, Muffs, Collars, and Gloves, Fur Rugs and Robes.

Orders by mail or information desired will receive special and prompt attention. When customers are known to the house, or if satisfactory references are furnished, goods will be sent on approval.

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MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

ONE OF THE MOST

Acceptable Presents

FOR EITHER

Ladies or Gentlemen

IS THE

Alexandre Kid Glove,

FOR WHICH WE ARE

Sole Agents for the U. S.

WE ALSO OFFER AN

8-Button Length MOUSQUETAIRE

AT

$1.00,

Worth $1.25.

3-Button Real Kids, At 75c.

AND

A Large Variety

OF

Men's Kid Gloves.

New and Unique Goods opening daily in all the Novelties. Specialties in Bisque, Bohemian Glass, and Fancy China, and rare specimens in Real Bronze, Carrara Marble, Royal Worcester, etc.

An early examination is advised.

OVINGTON BROS. & OVINGTON,
146 STATE-ST.

NOTICE.

Beginning Saturday, Dec. 16, we will keep open evenings until Christmas.

The Fair

OF

E. J. LEHMANN

Opens at 8 a. m.
Closes at 9 p. m.
Saturday, closes at 10 p. m.

Come Early or Late and avoid the rush.

State, Adams & Dearborn-sts.

Chicago City Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 239 State-st., on Wednesday, the 10th day of January, 1883, at 3 o'clock p. m.

W. S. EVANS, Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 14, 1882.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Pad in Instantless Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 72 years. Previous to your obtaining "A Truss" I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANEL.

DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 68 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings. Trusses, etc.

KEEP THE SYSTEM regular with Tropic Fruit Laxative, and you will always feel well and look well. It is better than salts. Pleasant to the taste, prompt and effective. Unlike them, it does not sicken or gripe the stomach. The dose is small, the taste delicious. Ladies and children like it. Buy it by the box, and you will be sure to adopt it as a family necessity. Sold by all Druggists.

Spencerian PENS

These famous Steel Pens combine the most perfect qualities of Elasticity, Durability and Evenness of Point, and great ease of touch in writing. For sale everywhere.

Ryerson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., N. Y.

Tickets to Florida, Bermuda, Nassau, N. P., CUBA, MEXICO, AND THE WEST INDIES.

At LEVE & ALDEN'S Tourist Offices, 114 Washington-st., corner of Dearborn. Call or send postage for New York edition of American Tourist Gazette; Chicago edition will be ready Dec. 15, containing tours and valuable information.

Books! Books!

For useful, elegant Presents you can get more value in books than in anything to be thought of!

Nothing so instructive, nothing so amusing,

FOR THE CHILDREN.

We have Books in endless variety, comprising all the late Books as well as the old Standards.

For all, old or young, we have beautiful editions of the Standard Authors, in sets and singly, handsomely and plainly bound.

ALL THE NEW

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

A CHOICE LINE OF

NOVELTIES

IN

FANCY GOODS.

Christmas Cards.

The assortment is still complete and fresh.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
134 & 136 Wabash-av.,
CHICAGO.

DRESSING ROBES.

THE PRICES AT WHICH

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.,

Are offering these goods cannot fail to please you.

Examination Solicited.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Unredeemed Pledges

CONSISTING OF

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, &c.,

For Sale at Half Store Prices.

TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.,
MONEY LOAN OFFICE,
118 DEARBORN STREET,
Bet. Madison and Washington.

SKATES

A Full Line of Best Makes.
ORR & LOCKETT.

TOOL CHESTS.

Just received, a lot of the best tool chests we ever saw, containing 375 pieces tools.
ORR & LOCKETT.

FINE CUTLERY.

A large line of POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, CARVERS, RAZORS, AND SCISSORS IN CASES.

ORR & LOCKETT,
184 and 186 Clark-st.

OIL AND WATER COLOR BOXES.

Mathematical Instruments,

IN CASES, &c., &c.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.,
50 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.

FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WASHINGTON.

A Moss-Back Bourbon Senator's Idea of "Sensible Civil-Service Reform."

A Speech by Another Southern Senator which Threatened to Last All Night.

The Senate Declines to Take a Recess—A Hegira of Representatives.

The Agricultural Bill—Repetition in the House of the Pacific Road Debate.

Important Committee Action on Sugars—The Tobacco Men Defeated—Pensions—Notes.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

A HUMOROUSLY CANDID SPEECH BY SENATOR WILLIAMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—The Senators, after using the Civil-Service bill as a foot-ball for some time, and characterizing it as an obstruction to public business, discussed it far into the night. There was one speech which will attract attention. Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, popularly known as "Cerro Gordo"—a droll, plain, blunt sort of man—advocated the spoils system in a broader way if possible than Brown, of Georgia, did the other day. Mr. Williams, like Mr. Brown, represented the majority of those Democrats in both Houses who have the courage of their convictions. Rolling his chair away from behind him and adjusting the locks of his raven white wig more carefully, Mr. Williams said that he proposed to have a plain talk with his colleagues.

LANGUAGE COULD NOT MAKE PLAINER

his advocacy of the ancient Democratic dogma, "To the victors belong the spoils. A few sentences taken here and there from this remarkable speech will show that the late elections have at least failed to convert one Senator, and that there is one Democrat in the Senate who does not hesitate to express the views of the constituents whom he represents:

This bill does not amount to a bill of beans.

It does not cover half the sore.

It is only one little step in the wrong direction.

It might bother us a little in coming in, and I don't want to put anything in the way.

How many votes do you think a Democrat would get if he went back to his State and said that he had voted for a measure that would keep Democrats out of office and would keep Republicans in? He would not get a vote, and he would not deserve to.

The only reform that is proper and possible is a total change of men and measures—a change from top to bottom. Let them all go. They have been in long enough. There is nothing on earth that corrupts men like possession of power.

It is nonsense—the whole thing.

The elections were not so much a Democratic victory as they were a Republican defeat.

The people are not in love with the Democrats, and they are disgusted with the Republicans.

The Democrats will come into power, if they are prudent, in 1884. We must not put obstructions in the way of cleaning out this whole thing. I am for a clean sweep. I am for house-cleaning from garret to cellar. I am for cleaning out the old nats in the Treasury who know where the choicest cheeses are and where the best hiding-places are.

The water must be turned on, and the Democratic Presidents must take a big broom and clear the whole platter. That is practical sense. That is a necessity. I believe every word of it.

And the Senator from the Blue-Grass region chatted on this way for an hour, to the amusement of the Republicans and the amazement of his party friends who are not as frank as he is.

THE SENATE ADOPTED ONE AMENDMENT

to the Civil-Service bill which ought to remove the objections that many Democrats have made to the measure during the last two weeks. The Pendleton bill contained this language: "That original entrance to the public service shall be at the lowest grade," etc. The objection has been made that this restricted the operations of the bill to the lowest place, or, as Voorhees put it, oppressed the poor, while the rich, the aristocrat, and those who had influence were still kept in office. The friends of the bill did not specially care to keep this phraseology in the bill. Dorman B. Eaton, who drafted the bill, was quite willing that this obstacle to its passage should be removed. Pendleton thereon moved to strike out the language just quoted, and in place of it to insert the following: "That appointments to public service in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned, as nearly as practicable, among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, on the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census." This amendment was adopted without a division.

MR. COCKRELL

took the floor shortly before 5 o'clock. Shortly after 9 p. m. he concluded what had been an intensely partisan harang, and the Senate adjourned. Mr. Pendleton gave notice, however, that he should ask the Senate to sit the bill out tomorrow. The Senators were not in sufficiently good humor to-night after the long and dreary session to come to any amicable understanding as to the time of the vote, and it may not be possible for the friends of the bill to force a vote upon it tomorrow. It is said that a number of Republican Senators have signed an agreement that they will not consent to a holiday recess. If they stand to this agreement, the compromise that is said to be about to be made so that a vote can be taken upon the Civil-Service bill and a recess also will not be made.

THE SPEECHES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Consideration of the Civil-Service bill was then resumed.

Mr. Conger said the Senator from Delaware (Bayard) need not be at a loss to understand the reasons which made the Republican Senators so earnest in their desire to advance the public business at this time. They had been taunted by the Senators on the other side in language fit only for shoeblacks, and been told the people had condemned their past action, and he would tell him the people must certainly be in a strange and angry state of mind if they could contemplate the setting aside even temporarily of the Republican party, which had saved the country, and the intrusting of the Government to the hands of the Democracy. [Laughter.]

HE WAS HEARD WITH INTENSE SYMPATHY

the woe-begone expression of the Senator from Ohio (Pendleton) as he stood in the canon of the enemy [laughter] and begged his fellow Democrats in vain to let the Senate proceed to act upon his Civil-Service bill. There was something heroic in the attitude of that Senator in standing there trying to save the country from his political friends. [Laughter.] But the Senator from Georgia (Brown) also occupied a heroic position when he declared it was no time to pass a Civil-Service bill which would keep Republicans in office and keep Democrats out. [Laughter.] That Senator was logical, and the Senator from Ohio (Pendleton) could not answer him. Indeed, the Senator from Ohio himself was now carried forward in support of his Civil-Service bill by the momentum which he acquired in his past efforts for its passage at a time when he did not dream there was any prospect of his own party coming into power and having a chance to fill these offices. [Laughter.]

MR. WILLIAMS

opposed the Civil-Service bill as impracticable and worthless. The only practical attempt he had seen made to reform the service was the proposition of his colleague (Beck) to inquire into the abuses perpetrated by Republican officials in the last campaign, and that was smothered by coupling with it another entirely irrelevant inquiry. He was in favor of real reform, but he would not vote for this little sham, for the same reason that he declined to vote at the last session for that other sham, the Little Revenue bill. This bill proposes a system of competitive examination for the lower offices,

A SORT OF SAUSAGE-STUFFER,

through which each man must pass before he could get into general service. [Laughter.] There was a great deal of nonsense talked about civil-service reform. Real reform would consist in putting decent and honest men in high places and better men to bring back the Government of the Republic to the principles and practices of its earlier and better days. He would like to see a Democratic member of Congress who would go back to his constituents and tell them he had voted to make the tenure of the present officeholders permanent in order to keep his friends from being tempted into officeseeking. [Laughter.] "How many votes would that man get? Why, he would be hooted! People think, and I do too, that whichever party is in power has a right to put its friends in office.

AS FOR THIS POOR LITTLE THING

that is before us, I don't think it amounts to anything. 'Old Hickory' Jackson would put his foot upon it in a minute. [Laughter.] I don't think it would be law if we passed it. Yet it might bother us a little when we come in, and I don't want any obstructions in our way. [Laughter.] The only way to reform is to elect an honest President in 1884, turn on the hose, give him a big hickory broom, and tell him to sweep the platter clean. [Laughter.]

An amendment proposed by Mr. Pendleton striking out the provision that entrance to the service shall be at the lowest grade, and substituting one that appointments shall be apportioned as nearly as possible among the States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population, was agreed to.

MR. COCKRELL

made an argument to show that this bill, if passed, would not give the President or heads of departments any more power to reform or purify the service than they had already under existing laws. The Republican party had had full power for years to enforce these laws and to pass others if these were not sufficient, but they had not done it, because they had no real desire for reform. The efficacy of this bill would depend upon the Executive, and he did not believe that, under a Republican Administration it would accomplish anything in the way of reform. Under a Democratic Administration it would, but a Democratic Administration would reform the service without any such law; but, although he had no faith in the value of this as a reformatory measure, he would vote for it because the Republicans wished to have it, and he was willing to give them one more opportunity to reform

THE GREAT ABUSES

for which they were responsible. In speaking of assessments Mr. Cockrell alluded to the conviction of Gen. Curtis for violating the law against them.

Mr. Hawley said he wished to do justice to an honorable and brave man. Gen. Curtis was elected Treasurer of the State Committee against his will and protested against the assessments. He was only technically guilty. In spirit he was against these assessments, and when he controlled the men himself he told them not to pay assessments unless they desired to do so.

Mr. Cockrell said he was glad to find Gen. Curtis did not levy the assessments of his free will, but he was sorry the Republican machine was so strong that an honest man could not withstand its pressure, and that, therefore, Gen. Curtis had to violate his own conviction of right and make these collections. He then went on to quote from

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN TEXT-BOOK

for 1882, when he was interrupted by Mr. Hoar, who stated that the second Hubbell circular and campaign text-book were the act of one man (the Chairman of the Congressional Committee, it was true), binding no person but himself.

Mr. Hawley—Let me add that, especially in the matter of Chinese immigration and various other things, I repudiate the handbook.

Mr. Cockrell was glad the Senators had an opportunity to make their explanations. He did not desire to cast any reflection on any Senator who was opposed to those raids. In the course of his remarks Mr. Cockrell quoted from

A LETTER FROM DAVID DAVIS

to a gentleman in Washington declaring that the Government, which had long been in the hands of the Republican party, needed new blood.

Mr. Conger inquired whether it was in good taste to quote the letter of the gentleman from Illinois in his absence.

Mr. Vest said he was responsible for bringing that document in, having read it yesterday in the presence of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Conger said that in that Senator Vest had shown good taste.

Mr. Vest replied that he would not allow the Senator from Michigan to determine that question for him. The Senator who had used the language of his colleagues was worthy of shoeblacks could not teach him good taste.

Mr. Conger—I would never attempt that.

Mr. Vest—

I THINK NOT.

Mr. Conger—If the gentleman has waited twenty-four hours to make that, I am glad he has the opportunity to-night.

The gavel of the presiding officer put a stop to the colloquy.

Mr. Cockrell closed his speech with a prediction that the return of the Democratic party to power was only a question of time.

Mr. Pendleton stated that he should ask the Senate to sit on the bill to-morrow.

PACIFIC ROADS AGAIN.

REPETITION OF THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE RIGHTS OF THOSE CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—The general debate in the House on the Army bill, which lasted nearly all day, was confined chiefly to the section which provides that hereafter the subsidy railroads shall receive for transportation of troops and army supplies only 50 per cent of the amount paid non-subsidy roads for like services. This subject was thoroughly discussed when the Post-Office bill was under consideration this week, and nothing new was contributed to it today.

ABRAM S. HEWITT

made another vigorous speech in behalf of the railroads, declaring that the amendment offered was an attempt to confiscate private property and an attack upon the good faith of the Government. Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, took substantially the same ground. The amendment was defended by Messrs. Butterworth, Hiscock, Holman, and Robeson, although the last named gentleman seemed to be in as deep a fog as ever regarding the effect of the proposition. He spent considerable time on the Democratic side, seeking to obtain wisdom from the backwoods Arkansas lawyer who relieved him from his dilema the other day.

SPEECHES OF THE DAY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, which appropriates $34,681,700.

After an explanation of the bill by Mr. Butterworth of Ohio, Mr. Hewitt of New York addressed himself to a consideration of the provision that, for army transportation, the land-grant roads which have received Government aid by loan or guarantee of bonds shall be allowed a compensation of not exceeding 50 per cent of the amount paid by private parties for the same kind of service. Mr. Hewitt said the provision attached to this bill was in substance the same as the one attached to the Post-Office Appropriation bill by the amendment of the gentleman from New Jersey (Robeson). It was a curious and suggestive fact that the gentleman who reported the Post-Office Appropriation bill was opposed to the amendment which was forced upon it, and that the gentleman who reported this bill today announced that he was opposed to this provision.

Mr. Butterworth said he had expressed his unwillingness to give his assent to the doctrine that the Government might arbitrarily fix the compensation to the Pacific railways for carrying Government supplies.

Mr. Hewitt, resuming, said

THE ONLY ISSUE

was whether the Government or the stockholders owned the roads. His colleague (Hiscock) said they were the property of the Government, and that Congress might do what it pleased with it, and in doing this he proposed to violate the pledged faith of the Government. The proposition involved the repudiation of the solemn obligations of this country. It was repudiation under the name of "readjustment," a term which was odious to the honest people of this country. This proposition was not only abhorrent to moral sense, but was an act of grievous folly. Let the debts of the roads to the Government, instead of being paid in fifteen years, be extended to fifty years. It could be extended at 3 per cent without any trouble, thus saving 3 per cent per annum. Let the Government agree to extent the debt fifty years at 3 per cent, provided the companies would pay 6 per cent into a sinking fund. Of this 6 per cent one-half would be required to pay interest on the bonds and the remaining half would go into the sinking fund, and at the end of fifty years would liquidate the debt. He would offer at the proper time an amendment by which the House should specifically declare that no act of it should be held or construed to impair obligations created by the Sinking-Fund act.

Mr. Hiscock said that if he understood his colleague, he was willing to brush away all legal subtleties and, plant himself on the higher doctrine of doing what was right.

Mr. Hewitt—No. I said just the reverse. I said that, whether we had the power not, I was

NOT WILLING TO DO WHAT WAS WRONG.

Mr. Hiscock—Again, I repeat the property has been donated to them, every dollar of it, by the General Government, and I urge this as a reason why we should dispose of the the compensation which should be paid them for carrying Government property.

Mr. Butterworth—Does the gentleman insist that Congress has the power to require the roads to transport troops for nothing?

Mr. Hiscock—Under the amendment to the charters of the act of 1864, under which these railroads took valuable property, we have a right to repeal it absolutely, but, claiming that that is the law, I do not advocate that we should do it.

Mr. Butterworth—The gentleman thinks Congress has that power?

Mr. Hiscock—Yes.

Mr. Butterworth—Under the right to repeal that charter, does he insist that Congress has the right to repeal a charter without reserving the rights of those who took interest under the grant?

Mr. Hiscock—Doubtless I should reserve their rights. Does the gentleman deny that Congress has the power to establish a reasonable, just, and right compensation?

Mr. Butterworth—I agree that Congress is able to determine what a reasonable and just compensation is.

IT HAS THE POWER TO DO IT,

but I deny the power of Congress to determine arbitrarily what a reasonable and just compensation is—that is, to have a grant with the grantor only fixing the terms. I am in favor of dealing clearly and carefully with these corporations, and not paying them one scruple more than they are entitled to. But I am in favor of preserving the public faith to corporations as to individuals.

Mr. Hiscock asserted that Congress was justified in determining what was reasonable, and there was no appeal from its decision. The railroads were charging exorbitant rates, and he believed that was a question over which Congress had jurisdiction, and that, having that jurisdiction, it was its duty to establish a schedule of prices rather than remit it to the future, to be determined by litigation between the Government and the corporations.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, opposed this provision of the bill. Would the gentleman undertake to assert that the Government, in view of other grants of lands or subsidies, has a right to take those railroads and

TEAR UP THE TRACK

from Omaha to San Francisco? Did they want to restore the grant of the immense tract to its pristine severalty? If Congress had the power to fix the compensation at 50 per cent, it had the power to say it would give nothing. The Government had been generous and liberal to these Pacific companies, but it could have afforded to have given 10,000 times more than it had effect a union of the two great oceans which lapped the continent.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, regarded the provision as a curious one, looking at it in the light in which it would be considered by the courts. Because the rates were exorbitant it was proposed to say the Government would only pay one-half rates. It did not propose to limit the charge to one-half the present rates, but to one-half of reasonable rates. Congress must first declare what reasonable rates were for transportation, and then the Government, like other people, would be compelled to pay them. He did not think the Government could exact performances of service for

HALF OF REASONABLE RATES.

He believed it to be of the highest importance that Congress should assume the regulation of rates, but he wanted it done in a spirit of justice, in a spirit which looked to the cutting down of arbitrary corporation power and local freight discrimination.

Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, in supporting the provision, quoted from the act of 1866, to the effect that the Government, if necessary, could require the transportation of its property free of cost. He did not believe the highest judicial tribunal of the land would render a decision that left all the transportation of the Government to the mercy of the railroad companies. Congress would then see whether it was bound hand and foot, or whether there was in the Constitution power enough to set the Government and the country free.

Mr. Hanny, of Massachusetts—Would you pass an unjust act?

Mr. Robeson—No. I would not pass an unjust act. But I say it is reasonable they should convey United States troops at half the price that they are now exacting from the producer

WHO HAS NO REMEDY AGAINST THEM.

Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, said that, on hasty examination, he found the statute the gentleman from New Jersey read applied only to the Oregon line.

Mr. Robeson replied: "Even if that were so, it would interpret the meaning of 'reasonable' in other acts."

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, supported the provision, denying that it would invade the rights of private property.

Mr. Robinson said the gentleman from New Jersey had quoted a statute stating the Government could require transportation of its property for nothing, and had logically deduced from that that it could fix compensation at 50 per cent of the present rate. The answer to that was that the statute had no reference to any road except one from Marysville, Cal., to Portland, Ore., and he was informed it had never been constructed. There was something radically wrong about these citations from acts and court decisions.

THERE WAS, SOMEWHERE IN EVERY MAN,

an impulse that told him that, in dealing with other people, he wanted to deal square-y. Somehow, every man wanted to rise to the dignity of living up to a bargain, whatever it was, and he (Robinson) knew it would be the temper and discretion of the House to put its foot on any power of readjustment which should amount to repudiation. (Applause.) This was a great Government, but it would be weak beyond description when it ceased to do the right and just thing.

General debate then closed, but without further action the committee rose.

RECESS OR NO RECESS?

THE SITUATION DECIDEDLY MIXED—REFUSAL OF THE SENATE TO ADJOURN—ABSENCE OF 115 REPRESENTATIVES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—The Senate, by a vote of 25 yeas to 36 nays, declined to concur in the resolution of the House for a holiday recess. This action is unprecedented. It has caused a great deal of bad feeling between the Senate and the House. It places the House in a very embarrassing position. Whether the Senate will recover tomorrow from what some of the Senators were pleased to call

A "SPASM OF INDUSTRY"

remains to be seen. Some are of opinion tonight that an arrangement will be made by which a vote will be taken upon the Civil-Service bill tomorrow, and that then a resolution of adjournment for the holidays will be agreed to. The men whose names are on the negative list are not men who generally change their minds between two days. Still, there is not very much sincerity in these movements about the recess. Some seven of those who voted against the adjournment today do not hesitate to say that they intend to go home.

THE ARGUMENTS THIS MORNING

against adjournment were strong ones, but they did not differ from those which, with very nearly equal propriety, could be made at every short session. The calendars of the two Houses are greatly crowded. If Congress would remain here and devote itself to business very much might be accomplished. There are not only the subjects of tariff and taxation to consider, but there are a great many other vital measures. Mr. Hoar very significantly called the attention of the Senate to the fact that nothing has as yet been done with respect to

THE COUNTING OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT,

and that nothing has been done to provide for a constitutional successor to the President in case of his death or disability—that it will be necessary for the Senate of the next Congress to meet in special session to elect a President pro tem. unless Congress at this session shall do something to make the extra session unnecessary. Mr. Garland suggested that it would be a great evil if Congress should be compelled to meet in extra session. Mr. Garland made

ONE CURIOUS PROPOSITION

which received sixteen votes. He proposed an amendment which allowed the House to take a recess, while the Senate should remain in session. This, he thought, would overcome the constitutional difficulty which prevents either house from adjourning for a longer period than three days without the consent of the other. The lawyers in the Senate did not agree with him, and in all events, unwilling to establish such extraordinary precedent should be established, the Senate did not refuse, however, to concur in this from any fear (as Mr. Jones of Nevada suggested) that the House will not be here. The House is determined to have its holiday and already fifty

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

have been granted. It is very doubtful whether there will be a quorum there to-morrow. It was worthy of note that in the debate upon the proposition for a recess many of those Senators whose reelection is pending were among the most active in favor of the closest immediate attention to public business, yet most of these Senators expect to be absent from the city much of the time from now until after the Senatorial elections in January. In the course of the debate Senator Allison expressed the opinion that the Army bill will be passed at this session. Mr. Cockrell, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said that committee would have the bill ready to report quite as soon as the Senate would be ready for it, which was a rather ambiguous announcement.

THE REPRESENTATIVES

appeared to take little interest in the action of the Senate today rejecting the proposition for a holiday recess, and contented themselves with remarking that the Senate would probably reconsider its action. The members agree to the resolution. These members evidently expect the Senate will adjourn of itself in the same manner they would now patent to everybody that it will be impossible to muster a quorum of the House for any purpose during the holiday recess. Down to this morning fifty-five members had obtained leave of absence for running beyond the holidays, and this afternoon before the House adjourned twenty-four more members were excused from attendance during the same period. After nine o'clock had obtained leaves of absence, and an effort was made to get Messrs. Reed, Burnes, and one or two others

TO STEM THE TIDE OF ABSENTEEISM,

but it resulted in a disastrous failure. The House, by a decided vote, refused to adjourn until all the members who desired leave of absence had obtained it. An indefinite leave of absence was obtained for Mr. Cassidy, of New York, who has never been in attendance at this session. Fourteen other Representatives who have not yet appeared since Congress reassembled are absent without leave, and a good many who came and staid two or three days at the beginning of the session have since returned to their homes without obtaining leave of absence. So altogether about 115 members are absent with or without leave. The more thoughtful Republicans have begun to realize that there is a serious side to the question of the House on the motion of a holiday recess, and that

THE DEMOCRATS

voted almost solidly for the resolution as a part of their policy to frustrate, so far as they can, every effort of the Republicans to meet the country's demand for legislation at this session. It ought to be understood that, under the rules of the House, as they now exist, the minority of that body has virtually the power, not only to control the order of business, but to waste as much time in speechmaking and otherwise as it may choose. Since this session began the members of the minority have used to the full their privileges in this respect, and have not into consideration the disheartened and demoralized condition of the majority, the only look for practical legislation in regard to the tariff, civil service, internal taxation, or any of the matters upon which the country expects action at this session, is by no means assuring.

THE TARIFF REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S LABORS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—AN IMPORTANT STEP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—The Committee on Ways and Means made a number of important changes in the rates proposed in the sugar and tobacco schedules reported by the Tariff Commission. The duty proposed on the lower grades, which is 1½ cents per pound on all sugars not above No. 13, Dutch standard, was retained, but on sugars between Nos. 13 and 16 the rate was reduced from 3½ cents to 3; between Nos. 16 and 24, from 3.75 per 100 pounds to $2.40, and on all above No. 24 from 4½ cents per pound to 4 cents. Molasses was reduced by the committee from 5½ and 10 cents per gallon respectively to 5 and 9½ cents. On cigars the duty was reduced from $3 to $2.50, and on manufactured tobacco from 50 cents per pound to 40 cents.

THE DECISION AS TO SUGAR

was not made definite after an animated contest. This decision which fixes the rates on the cheaper grades of sugar at 1½ per cent, makes it much higher than a great many Republicans think it ought to be. A good many are disposed to begin the rates of duty at 75 hundredths of 1 per cent, increasing them according to the grades, on the plan proposed. The measure which has been adopted today is, in its essential features, the "Boston plan," so called, which the polariscope test which was submitted to the Ways and Means Committee by a delegation from the Boston Board of Trade. Mr. Candler, and others four years ago. Boston men, however, do not heartily endorse this plan. Mr. Candler tonight said that he thought that it would be much more equitable and prudent to fix the rate at 75. The agents of the New York refiners are

NOT SATISFIED WITH THE ACTION

of the committee. One of them said tonight: "The committee has done nothing substance to increase the average of duty on the lower grades of sugar—on the sugar of brown sugars, which enter into the consumption of poorer people, are to have the tariff increased." The action of the Ways and Means Committee today was not arrived at until after a very heated discussion in the committee, and there is a good deal of dissatisfaction as the result.

MR. SHERMAN'S REPORT TO THE SENATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Senator Sherman this afternoon reported to the Senate from the Finance Committee a bill proposed by the Tariff Commission to regulate and for the collection of duties on imports. The commission found many articles were not properly appraised for import duty under a general provision relating to articles not enumerated, while their substantial equivalents as to material were on the free list. This is remedied in the present bill.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

IT COSTS TOO MUCH—EFFORTS OF GEN. LOGAN TO RETRENCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Senator Logan has turned his attention to the signal service, which he proposes to reorganize, and for this purpose introduced a bill today providing that so much of the business of the signal service of the Army as relates to meteorological observations, storm-signals, and forecasts, together with the civilian employés engaged therein, shall be transferred to the Interior Department, the same to be now in the signal service to discharged, and

THEIR PLACES FILLED

by their employment as civilians, or the employment of other persons in their stead at the same rate of compensation now paid to enlisted men on that duty. A provision is made for a Chief Signal Officer of the Army with the rank of Colonel, and four assistants with the rank of Major, whose duties shall relate solely to military signaling and military telegraphing, and the Lieutenants of the Signal Corps now in the service are to be assigned to regiments of the line on or before the 1st day of June, 1883. Until

THE PRESENT CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

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...rer people, are to have the ...
...The action of the Ways ...
...mittee today was not arrived ...
...very heated contest in com...
...e is a good deal of dissatis...
...sult.

...'S REPORT TO THE SENATE.
...Western Associated Press.
...N, D. C., Dec. 21.—Mr. Sher...
...oon reported to the Senate ...
...e Committee a bill proposed ...
...mission to further provide ...
...n of duties on imports. The ...
...and many articles were being ...
...import duty under a general ...
...g to articles not specified, ...
...standard equivalents in sta...
...he free list. This is cancelled ...
...ill.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

...UCH—EFFORTS OF GEN. LO...
...TO RETRENCH.
...atch to The Chicago Tribune.
...D. C., Dec. 21.—Senator ...
...ed his attention to the signal ...
...he proposes to reorganize, ...
...pose introduced a bill today ...
...much of the business of the ...
...of the army as relates to ...
...observations, storm-signals, ...
...gether with the civilian em...
...nonth, shall be transferred ...
...partment, the enlisted men ...
...ual service be discharged, ...

...PLACES FILLED
...ment as civilians, or the em...
...persons in their stead at ...
...compensation now paid to ...
...that duty. A provision is ...
...Signal Officer of the Army ...
...Colonel, and one assistant ...
...Major, whose duties shall ...
...ilitary signaling and mili...
...e, and the Lieutenants of the ...
...in the service are to be ...
...ments of the line on or be...
...of June, 1883. Until ...

...CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
...ed his office, however, the ...ia unchanged. A Senator ...
...the Government teaches sle...

...malls, while postal cards are very likely to be concealed in them.

DAKOTA.

The bills for the admission of Dakota and Washington Territories into the Union as States will be brought up after the holidays by Representative Barrows, the Chairman of the Committee on Territories. Mr. Barrows says that a strong effort will be made to secure their passage, but he has very little hope of succeeding, as the Democrats are determined in their opposition to anything which looks to an increase of Republican power in Congress or in the Electoral College. These Territories being largely Republican, their chances of admission are almost hopeless.

OPPOSITION TO OLMSTEAD IN COMMITTEE.
To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—The nomination of J. F. Olmstead for District Commissioner met with considerable opposition in the Senate Committee this morning, and was referred to a sub-committee.

THE NEWBURG CENTENNIAL.

The Joint Congressional Commission on the Newburg, N. Y., centennial celebration have agreed to request the Governors of States to attend the celebration, escorted if possible by a military guard of 100 in Continental uniform. The celebration will take place in October next.

NOMINATED.

The President has nominated George M. Lambertson to be United States Attorney for Nebraska.

THE HOUSE PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE

today adopted a substitute for Pacheco's "Brush-Fence bill." Its provisions apply particularly to California lands.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMITTEE

began hearing Capt. Cowdon today. The session was devoted to the display of charts explanatory of his outlet system.

THE SUPREME COURT

adjourned today till Jan. 3.

THE SUSPENDED ROCHESTER, N. Y., BANK

applied in March, 1880, for conversion into a National bank, but its business was so extended by rediscount and loans upon real estate that the application was denied.

ROTHSCHILDS.

The celebrated tobacco case against Rothschilds, of Detroit, is now before the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE BOOK TRADE

today adopted a resolution inviting the various protective associations of the country of a kindred nature to join in demanding a hearing before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives of the United States.

SECRETARY TELLER,

in the case of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad vs. Hans Hansen, affirms the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in holding Hansen's entry for approval.

SOCIETY PRATTLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The number of homes open yesterday to Monday callers was limited, owing to preparations being made for family and charitable festivities; but the parlors of those who did receive took on quite the air of the January season. Of the Supreme Court families Mrs. Field, assisted by Mrs. McCreery and Miss Swearingen, and Mrs. Matthews, assisted by Miss Annie Matthews and her sisters and by Miss Mary Evarts, had many callers. Justices Field and Matthews joined the ladies at their respective homes when Supreme Court hours were over. Ex-Secretary Evarts then dined with Justice Matthews, and will return to New York this evening, accompanied by his daughter. The dark-haired Miss Evarts," as she is often called, in distinction to her blonde sisters, is one of the most salient and pleasing figures in memory from the social circle of President Hayes' Administration.

Justice Blatchford has purchased from ex-Secretary Belknap the remainder of his property facing on Fifteenth and K streets, and adjoining the Justice's fine residence. He intends to convert both lots into a flower-garden. Both Justice and Mrs. Blatchford will spend the holidays in New York, and after the New-Year Mrs. Blatchford will begin her receptions. They are very hospitable, and will entertain largely this season.

Gen. Rosecrans is accompanied this session by both his wife and daughter. The latter, Miss Lily, is enjoying her first season at the Capital. Mrs. Rosecrans, who has been somewhat of an invalid, is much improved, and will receive on stated days during the winter. The General is, by the way, greatly in demand as a lecturer before soldiers' reunions, etc., and has more calls than he can possibly attend.

The Viscountess Das Nogueiras, the wife of the Portuguese Minister, gives a musicale every Saturday evening during the season. Her daughter, Mlle. Mathilda, possessing a voice of rare beauty and cultivation.

Representative Pacheco has been forced to take an indefinit leave of absence from Congress on account of Mrs. Pacheco's precarious health. Their daughter, Miss Mabel, accompanies them in traveling, but may visit Mrs. Page in January.

Mrs. Gen. Sherman expects to have Mrs. Thackeray, her youngest married daughter, to spend the holidays with her, and all the family will be gathered under the roof-tree except Mrs. Fitch, of St. Louis. Miss Rachel Sherman, who is visiting in New York, will return with the General this week.

BREWSTER'S ACCOMMODATING SPIRIT.
"Goth" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Attorney-General Brewster seems disposed to accommodate distinguished men, like Don Cameron, John Sherman, and Carl Schurz. The three very recent cases in which his good favor has been obtained are mentioned below. Senator Brown, of Georgia, will call the attention of the Senate to one of them as soon as the debate on civil-service reform shall be renewed.

The first case in which the Department of Justice protected an indicted officer at the request of distinguished politicians was one in which John Sherman's nephew was involved. Sherman, when Secretary of the Treasury, procured the appointment of his nephew, J. E. Sherman, as United States Marshal of New Mexico. In April, 1882, Marshal Sherman was removed for cause, and was indicted for misappropriating the funds of the courts of New Mexico. That was as far as the punishment went. Don Cameron and John Sherman at once interfered in his behalf, and the Attorney-General at once yielded to their solicitations, and allowed them to make good the loss the Government has suffered by Marshal Sherman's wrong-doing. The Attorney-General also ordered the United States District Attorney in New Mexico to discontinue the prosecution of Marshal Sherman. It now appears that Sherman only paid over an amount of money necessary to pay for the warrants issued by Marshal Sherman, and which is falsely sworn to as having been paid. They did not pay Marshal Sherman's clerk, D. K. Osborn, the $1,000 due for services, and for which Marshal Sherman charged the Government. Osborn sued Marshal Sherman and attached his furniture, only to find that Marshal Sherman had not bought it; that John Sherman, as Secretary of the Treasury, had paid for it, and that it belonged to the Government!

The second case is that of Valentine Dell, formerly United States Marshal of the Western District of Arkansas. Dell was appointed to the place by Hayes on the recommendation of Carl Schurz, indorsed by John Sherman.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Mr. Pendleton presented a petition for allowance of a rebate equal to any reduction that may be made on tax on tobacco, and Mr. Davis one praying for the repeal of all taxes on tobacco.

Mr. Pendleton said he had received telegrams from prominent dealers in whisky, asking that immediate action be taken upon the bonded whisky bill.

Mr. Bayard, from the Finance Committee, reported a substitute for Mr. McPherson's resolution in relation to the reduction of the tobacco tax. It provides that whenever the tax on tobacco, snuff, and cigars shall be reduced, a proportionate rebate on the tax paid on stocks on hand be allowed.

Mr. Bayard gave notice that he would ask consideration of his resolution tomorrow in order to quiet the apprehensions of the tobacco business all over the country.

Mr. Morgan gave notice he would offer an amendment to the resolution of the Finance Committee in relation to the tax on tobacco providing that any rebate allowed be in certificates to cover future taxation on manufactured spirits or tobacco.

Mr. Saunders offered a resolution declaring it the sense of the Senate that the preemption law which allows lands to be entered or purchased at $1.25 per acre without requiring permanent settlement should be repealed, and that hereafter all Government lands should be held and reserved for actual settlement only. Referred.

The resolution providing for adjournment over the holidays was taken up and discussed at length.

Mr. Garland offered an amendment giving consent to the House taking recess, and said he did not think the Senate could afford to adjourn for so long a time. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 45.

The question then recurred on the original resolution, providing for a recess from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2. The resolution was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 28.

Debate on civil service ensued.

The amendments to the Agricultural bill reported by the committee were agreed to and the bill passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.), Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported the resolution declaring it the sense of the House that in case the Internal Revenue laws be so amended as to abolish the tax on tobacco, snuff, and cigars, provision should be made for allowing a rebate of the tax paid on stock on hand at the time such law goes into effect; provided the stock is stamped and in unbroken packages.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa), on behalf of the minority of the committee, reported a substitute resolution, declaring it the judgment of the House that no further reduction of taxes on manufactured tobacco be made than that provided for in the House bill to reduce internal revenue taxation, now pending in the Senate.

Debate ensued, during which Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, said until the Committee on Ways and Means allows farmers and producers of tobacco some relief, nothing should be considered by unanimous consent in favor of manufactures.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, asked that the resolution be made the special order for tomorrow.

Mr. Hatch objected, and the resolutions were then referred to the Committee of the Whole and Mr. Kelley gave notice he would ask for their consideration today or tomorrow.

After the introduction of a number of bills for reference, the Speaker laid before the House the report of the Collector of Customs at Sitka, Alaska, justifying the shelling of the Indian village by the revenue steamer Corwin.

Debate on the Army bill in Committee of the Whole ensued.

After granting twenty-five leaves of absence, the House adjourned.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

A Husband Prompted by Jealousy to Kill His Wife's Alleged Lover.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PERU, Ind., Dec. 21.—The city is excited over a shooting affair between two of our citizens. A. J. Derby, a young business-man, while standing in the business house where he is employed was approached by M. F. Kelly. A few words passed between the parties, when pistols were drawn and fully fired. He missed his man, however. The excitement in the street was intense. Kelly said the trouble was a domestic one, and that Derby was endeavoring to alienate his wife's affections, and that, finding them last night in company, he was so enraged that he tried to kill Derby. He says he will do so yet. The belligerents are both well known here. A. J. Derby is a young married man of good appearance, and for several years he was extensively engaged in business here. Reverses came, however, and he failed. He is a member of the Peru Band, and is very popular and well known. M. F. Kelly has lived here for six years, and is well liked by those with whom he is intimate. He came from Wabash, and is employed by the Indiana Manufacturing Company. The lady in the case, Mrs. Kelly, was interviewed by your reporter. She was very much agitated, and, on the reporter stating the nature of his call,

MRS. KELLY SAID:

"I was born in Wabash County, and lived there until I met Mr. Kelly. We were married and lived happily together. We have resided in Peru over six years, and no cloud had covered our domestic horizon until some few years back my husband became insanely jealous of me. My neighbors can testify to the fact that he is constantly accusing me of infidelity to him. Mr. Derby is a married gentleman. Mr. Kelly and several months ago, in order to please him and keep peace in the household, I discontinued trading at the grocery in which Mr. Derby is employed, and have even refused to allow the children to go there for any thing. Notwithstanding all I could do I have been constantly accused by him of associating with Mr. Derby. Several days ago I received a letter from a brother of mine in Ohio who wanted to go into business with Mr. Derby. I sent word to him that I had the letter, and last night he came to see me. Knowing Mr. Kelly's enmity towards him,

I MET HIM

in the rear of the house, and was in the act of reading the letter to him when my husband came upon us. He was furious with jealousy, and attacked Mr. Derby in a very violent manner. I fled for my life to the house, where I was pursued by my husband. He was fairly frantic, and, getting his revolver, he fired two shots after the retreating form of Mr. Derby. I implored him to allow me to explain. This he would not do. He would listen to no reason. This morning he went away, saying he would kill Derby, and I believe he would do it if he could have done so. No criminal relations exist between Mr. Derby and myself, although I acknowledged the circumstances were suspicious."

MR. KELLY, THE HUSBAND,

was next sought, and said:

"For some years I have been harassed by this man Derby. He has constantly been found by me in company with my wife, and I have often remonstrated with him, but to no avail. I love my wife dearly, and this man is seeking to destroy, and has destroyed, my domestic happiness, and I will have my revenge. Last night I went home and asked for my wife. They said she was away. I went to the barn and found her in company with Derby in a suspicious position. I was almost crazy. I struck him fiercely and endeavored to get him in my power, but he eluded my grasp finally and got away. I made for the house, seized my pistol, and fired at his retreating figure, but the bullets flew wide of the mark. This morning I was resolved to wreak my vengeance. Going to the store I found him. We both drew our pistols at once, but I fired first. Unfortunately, I was disarmed before I could fire again, but am determined to kill him yet."

MR. DERBY

was next found. He didn't seem to have much to say as to his relations with Mrs. Kelly. He said Kelly met him this morning and said, "Derby, I want you." "I got the drop on him with my pistol and said, 'Do you want this?' At that he fired, and was disarmed by bystanders. I was, by appointment, with his wife last night, and was assaulted by him."

This was in substance about all that could be gleaned from the parties. The affair was the talk of the town this afternoon. The two men were arraigned before the Mayor on the several charges of carrying concealed weapons and shooting with intent to kill. Derby, beyond a damaged optic, presented a smiling visage. His late antagonist seemed dejected. Neither seemed to dread anything but the notoriety to which this affair has suddenly plunged them. Both were fined. Derby departed with his friends, and Kelly went away still vowing that the end was not yet.

C. K. SACKETT.

Fruitless Search by Disgusted Creditors for the Missing Scalper.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 21.—Nothing has yet been heard of C. K. Sackett, the missing grain and stock broker. Mr. J. B. Foster, Superintendent of the Cleveland Stock-Yards, returned from Chicago, and was seen by your correspondent. He said he failed to get any satisfaction from Messrs. Irwin, Orr & Co., who said Mr. C. K. Sackett was only their correspondent, and that he was the agent of Mr. Foster. He also learned that the last of his deals, which he supposed had been made with Messrs. Irwin, Orr & Co., that firm knew nothing about, and either the order was never placed or else was with another firm. Mr. Orr said Sackett was dismissed for drinking. Mr. Foster said Orr was very reticent and showed a desire to hush the matter up and keep it out of the papers. Sackett was nowhere to be found. The last known of him he was at the Owl Club, of which he was a member, on Sunday night he transferred his Chicago Board of Trade membership to some one employed in the office of Irwin, Orr & Co. During the conversation Orr & Foster spoke to Mr. Orr about this membership, when the latter gentleman immediately changed the subject. Finding no redress possible at the hands of the Chicago firm, Mr. Foster placed his case in the hands of a lawyer. He has a receipt, which Sackett signed C. K. Sackett, for Irwin, Orr & Co. J. H. Tapp, another victim, went to Chicago with Foster. He had a long deal with Sackett, who drew margins after he had closed out. Sackett is this acted ostensibly as the agent of Kershaw & Co., of Chicago. He found, as he expected, that the deal had been made in Sackett's name, and had been closed up some time ago. Your correspondent ascertained that one of Sackett's last acts while in the city was to transfer his Board of Trade membership. This would indicate that he was raising money, and he has perhaps gone to his relatives or friends for the purpose of raising an additional sum with which to meet the demands of his creditors and close out his business. A Constable is in the missing man's office with four attachment claims, the last one reported being for $150, in favor of Mr. A. Greenlee, of the Cleveland Stock-Yards, issued on the 19th.

PROBABLY DROWNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—A small boat containing four men crossed the bar last Tuesday, bound on a fishing cruise. The boat is missing since, and careful search has been made, but without avail. There is every reason to apprehend that the boat capsized and all on board drowned.

MRS. PIGEON.

Her Friends Greatly Dismayed by the Ugly Leak at Richmond.

Text of the Bill for Divorce Filed by Henrietta Pigeon, Dec. 5, 1882.

The Putative Wife of Mr. Labouchere Not Likely to Get a Decree.

Mrs. Langtry Sends a Friendly Cablegram to London, Giving the News from Richmond.

For the Rest, She Spends the Day in Philadelphia with Gebhardt, Her Lover.

MRS. PIGEON.

SHE WILL GET NO DECREE OF DIVORCE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 21.—The identity of Mrs. Henrietta Pigeon, née Hodson, who figures as the principal in the celebrated divorce suit here with Mrs. Labouchère is established beyond doubt. The intimate friends of that lady in New York have telegraphed here and confessed that Mrs. Pigeon and Mrs. Labouchère were one and the same person. Richmond society is in a delightful little flutter of excitement over the developments which have grown out of Mrs. Labouchère's sub-rosa visit to this city on the 4th of December.

IT IS NOT PROBABLE

that under the present bill filed by her counsel Mrs. Pigeon will be able to obtain a divorce, as stated in the dispatches last night. The Virginia divorce laws are somewhat vague in the requirement that a plaintiff in such a suit shall be a resident of this State. It seems that Mrs. Pigeon bases her claim to an abode in Virginia on

A DAY'S SOJOURN

at one of the Richmond hotels before seeking the aid of the court on her behalf. Ordinarily such a claim might be maintained in a Virginia Chancery Court, but if it can be established that such a temporary stay within the jurisdiction of the court is made for the purpose of invoking its aid in dissolving unpleasant matrimonial bonds, lawyers say that claim would not be good. The fact that the plaintiff appeared here as "Mrs. Pigeon," and in forty-eight hours afterward was "Mrs. Labouchère" in Washington, will not strengthen her case before a chancery tribunal. After the papers in the divorce suit here were made out and filed, Mrs. Langtry's friend and her party left for the North.

IN WASHINGTON

it was published that Mrs. Labouchère's friends gave out that her visit to this city was to look after some landed interests she had in Virginia. If the lady has any such possessions in this Commonwealth, no one here is aware of it. Prominent lawyers who have interested themselves in the divorce suit here, which is attracting so much attention, declare that, if Mrs. Pigeon wants a divorce from a court here, she will have to take up a permanent and substantial residence within its jurisdiction.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE HUSBAND

from whom the lady seeks to be legally separated are not known here. The case is set for the February term of the Chancery Court. If Pigeon desires to defend his interest he will find no difficulty in obtaining the services of lawyers here, who will represent him and make the case interesting. During her stay here Mrs. Pigeon stated that her husband was under the ban of the law for some offense committed in England. That, in this State, would have been good grounds for a divorce, but it is not mentioned in the lady's bill of particulars. Many believe that

THE SUIT WILL NEVER COME TO TRIAL.

The presence of the plaintiff is not essential, and certainly not expected in this case. Mrs. Pigeon's resident counsel are not to blame for the publicity which her efforts to rid herself of her husband have attained. The blame rests with the lady, who, in her desire to keep her identity from being known, complicated matters. Her friends in New York have

EXPRESSED GREAT SOLICITUDE

about the affair getting into the papers. There are quite a number of English families in this community, but none of these knew anything of Mrs. Pigeon. Mrs. Pigeon was considering as far back as October the propriety of instituting proceedings in this State. The correspondence between her New York counsel and the Richmond law firm commenced, it is understood, about that time. Mrs. Pigeon impressed some of those who saw her here as being quite an attractive lady, but even in that there was a difference of opinion among her legal representatives.

THE AFFIDAVIT.

The following is Mrs. Pigeon's affidavit:

To the Hon. E. H. Fitzhugh, Judge of the Chancery Court of Richmond: Your complainant, Henrietta Pigeon, who sues by C. J. Carrington, her next friend, respectfully represents to your Honor that on the 2d day of July, 1864, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, she, being then Henrietta Hodson, was lawfully married to Richard Pigeon, as will appear by documentary evidence or testimony of witnesses hereafter to be produced, and your complainant has always been a true and dutiful wife. Shortly after said marriage a change of residence was made to the United States of America, at various parts of which she lived, and always remained constant and faithful to her marital obligations. But, on the contrary, her said husband many years since wilifully abandoned and deserted her, and has not since aided in her support or maintenance, but has, for a period of more than five years, left her to struggle alone in life and care for herself and her infant son, the offspring of her said marriage before she was abandoned and deserted by her said husband. Thus struggling, living, and hoping through all these weary years, she finds herself resident in the City of Richmond, within the jurisdiction of your Honor's court. Your complainant further shows that her said husband is totally unworthy and unfit to have the custody, care, and training of her said infant son, reared without his aid until said son is now or soon will be able to earn something, and your complainant therefore prays that his care and custody shall be given exclusively to her. Another consideration: Whereof and forasmuch as your complainant is without remedy save at a court of equity, she prays that the said Richard Pigeon may be made a party defendant to this bill and required to answer the same on oath, and the marriage heretofore solemnized by your complainant and her said husband may be dissolved, and that she may be forever divorced from him, and that the said defendant may be enjoined and restrained from seeking the control or otherwise interfering with the custody, care, or training of said child, that process may issue and such other, and further, and general relief be afforded to your complainant as her case may require or as in equity shall seem meet. HENRIETTA PIGEON.

By counsel. Dunning, Edsall, Hart & Fowler, Carrington, Davis & Hooper, P. C.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, CITY OF RICHMOND, TO-WIT: I, George J. Hooper Jr., a Notary Public for the city aforesaid, in the State of Virginia, do certify that Henrietta Pigeon personally appeared before me in my office in the city aforesaid, and made oath that the statements made in the foregoing bill are true.

Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1882.

GEORGE J. HOOPER JR., Notary Public.

No Bible being within reach Mrs. Pigeon raised her hand and made affirmation to the truth of the above, saying: "It is true."

MESSRS. HOOPER AND FOWLER

filed this bill. Mr. Fowler made oath that Pigeon is a non-resident. Col. J. H. Carrington, senior member of the law-firm here, who represents Mrs. Pigeon in the proceedings begun here, said today that if Mrs. Pigeon is the wife of Labouchère she cannot maintain a suit divorcing her from Pigeon before a Virginia court. Other Richmond lawyers concur in this opinion. These gentlemen express wonder that, if such are the facts in this case, a decree for dissolution of the marital bonds between Mrs. Pigeon and her husband, Richard Pigeon, should have been asked, for the moment that the fact became known to the court that Mrs. Pigeon is the wife of Labouchère her suit as the plaintiff in the Pigeon matter would fall through.

THE ORDER OF PUBLICATION

in the Pigeon suit was made in the Richmond *State*, and is as follows:

VIRGINIA—IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, Dec. 5, 1882.—Henrietta Pigeon, who sues by her next friend, C. J. Carrington, plaintiff, against Richard Pigeon, defendant.—In chancery.—The object of this suit is to obtain for the plaintiff a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony from the defendant, and affidavit having been made and filed that defendant, Richard Pigeon, is not a resident of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that he do appear here within one month after due publication of this order and do what may be necessary to protect his interests in this suit.

A copy. Attest:

BENJAMIN H. BERY, Clerk.

Dunning, Edsall, Hart & Fowler and Carrington, Davis & Hooper, p. q.

THE LAWYERS.

The name of the New York law-firm appears as above. On the memorandum filed in the Chancery Court in this case, the names of these lawyers also appear. Mr. Thomas P. Fowler made affidavit before the clerk of that tribunal that the defendant Pigeon was a non-resident, as required by the law of the State. One of the Richmond counsel says that the names of the New York lawyers were, by courtesy, given the leading places in the order of publication and in the memorandum filed with the clerk.

PROCEEDINGS TO BE STOPPED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Mr. Thomas P. Fowler, or the firm of Dunning, Edsall, Hart & Fowler, of No. 67 Wall street, who are acting as attorneys of Mrs. Labouchère in her suit to secure an American divorce from Richard Pigeon, her first husband, said today that he believed all proceedings would be stopped and the suit abandoned. This would be done because of the annoying publicity which the matter had obtained. The English record of her divorce would be filed here instead, Mr. Fowler said that Mr. Labouchère owned property in Virginia, and, in order to pass title, it was necessary to show that Mrs. Labouchère was his legal wife, and had the right to sign papers as such. They were surprised at the stir which had been made over the matter. She was legally married to Mr. Labouchère, and is expected to visit this country with him in February.

MRS. LANGTRY

AND MR. GEBHARDT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 21.—As Mrs. Langtry gazed from the recess of a curtained window in her boudoir this morning her eyes fell upon a dreary scene. Passers-by hurried on through a drizzling rain, clad in rubber garments and with raised umbrellas. At breakfast she was joined by Mr. Gebhardt in her own private apartments, and the two enjoyed a tête-à-tête, which lasted nearly two hours. Lunch was served again in her apartments at 3 o'clock, and both Mr. Gebhardt and Mr. Peters were Mrs. Langtry's guests. At 3 o'clock the single brougham of Mr. Gebhardt, drawn by his two handsome bays, was driven up to the side entrance of the Hotel Bellevue, but it was not until one hour later that the liveried footman opened the carriage-door for his master and

MRS. LANGTRY

to enter. In an instant the footman had mounted to his seat, and the spirited team dashed around the corner, up Broad to Chestnut, and down this latter thoroughfare to Caldwell's jewelry-store. Here some difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable spot for Mrs. Langtry and her escort to alight, but finally the carriage drew up in front of Porter & Coates' book-store, where the pair alighted. They were compelled to walk a few steps on the crowded street before effecting an entrance to Caldwell's, and though their walk consumed only a moment or two, they were immediately recognized by the crowd of anxious spectators. On entering Mrs. Langtry at once made her way to the fan-case, where, turning her back upon the little knot of ladies anxious to catch a glimpse of her face, she was shown a large assortment of ostrich-feather fans.

HER ESCORT

stood beside her, somewhat ill at ease, but, when the lady had made a selection of a costly pearl-handled fan of red ostrich feathers, Mr. Gebhardt drew from his pocket a plethoric pocketbook and paid the price of the little gift.

"Is it possible that that young man is going to pay for Mrs. Langtry's purchase?" inquired an austere lady in an audible voice of her companion.

The attention of Mrs. Langtry and her millionaire escort was next attracted to some costly diamond bracelets, which they examined very attentively for some time, hid from the eyes of the curious within a curtained office. At last, as the crowd surged in between her escort and herself, she fled precipitately toward the Chestnut street entrance. She ran so rapidly that

GEBHARDT WAS LEFT IN THE REAR,

and she reached the carriage first and entered alone. In a moment Mr. Gebhardt forced his way through the crowd, joined her, drew down the blinds, and the brougham turned up Chestnut street to Broad. During the morning hours Mrs. Langtry sent a cablegram to friends in London, notifying them that Mrs. Labouchère had applied for a divorce from Mr. Pigeon, and also giving some family commissions. At a quarter to 8 o'clock she started for the theatre alone in the brougham of Mr. Gebhardt, which had been placed at her disposal during her stay in this city. Mrs. Langtry received a reporter of the *Press* in her cosy sitting-room at the Hotel Bellevue on returning from her drive.

"You were interviewed very often in New York, Mrs. Langtry. May I ask what it is that has caused the ordeal to become

DISTASTEFUL TO YOU?"

"I will tell you. Most of the newspapers have treated me with much kindness and consideration, notably the New York *Herald*, *Tribune*, and *World*, and, as I have already said, the Philadelphia *Press*. On the other hand, it seems as though some papers or their representatives could not, or would not, place matters in a proper light. I do not refer to criticisms of my stage work. No one realizes better than I do how much I have to learn. Few know how hard I study to attain an excellence that shall enable me to emulate the lofty ideals of my critics. Therefore it appears to me that if I say nothing I shall at least be safe from

FURTHER MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The subject is not a pleasant one, and if you will allow me I will dismiss it, with the remark that I have my own ideas of that which is right and proper, and that I have confidence in my own judgment to guide me right in matters which are wholly my own concerns."

"You have not gone into society at all since your arrival in America, Mrs. Langtry?"

"No, indeed. I have not the time. I may say here that had I had more social pleasures in view in visiting this country my husband would have, of course, accompanied me. As it is, my visit is purely a professional one, and my duties, I assure you, take up all my time. I cannot tell you how many

KIND INVITATIONS

I was compelled to decline in New York and Boston, and only today I have had to refuse pleasant courtesies extended to me by some ladies in your city."

"The severance of your companionship with Mrs. Labouchère must have temporarily, at least, inconvenienced you?"

"My husband's sister is due in New York from Liverpool on Tuesday next, and she will be my companion while I remain in America."

"Mrs. Labouchère was your preceptress previous to your début upon the stage, was she not?"

"Yes, and it is owing to that fact that she accompanied me here."

"Mrs. Labouchère's statements as to the cause—"

"Pardon me," broke in Mrs. Langtry, with quiet dignity, "I have nothing whatever to say on that matter. Mrs. Labouchère was most assiduous and painstaking in preparing me for the stage. I [with a strong emphasis on the personal pronoun]

"CAN WELL AFFORD TO BE SILENT

on subsequent developments."

"It is town talk today, Mrs. Langtry, that you are to be honored with an invitation to a bachelors' dinner-party, given by a well-known society man."

"Well," said the lady with an arch smile, "I am afraid there is no law to prevent them asking me."

Mrs. Langtry's dinner was at hand, and the visitor arose to withdraw.

"Come and see me again," said Mrs. Langtry, as she shook hands cordially. "This week is my holiday, as I am going to study hard after leaving here."

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Georgian Literally Carved to Pieces by a Drunken Companion—The Usual Budget of Breaches of the Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 21.—From Cometa, in this State, near the Alabama line, comes information to the effect that a bloody encounter took place there yesterday morning between John McGovern, a plasterer, hailing from Chicago, and William K. Davidson, of Boston, a painter by trade, who were brother workmen on the new court-house. The two men had been up all night drinking and playing cards. Just before daylight a difficulty ensued between them, when Davidson drew a knife and cut McGovern a dozen or fifteen times, literally carving him to pieces. The wounded man was beyond recovery when my informant left the scene, and has doubtless by this time passed away. Davidson escaped, and, although an earnest search has been made for him, he cannot be found.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 21.—The cases of Stonebeck and Cummings, the Chicago ramblers arrested for swindling a man on a train a few days ago, which was set for trial today, was postponed until after the holidays. They are still in jail.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Angelo Cornetti was sentenced to be hanged Jan. 25 for the murder of Daniel Cash, a fellow-convict in Sing Sing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 21.—J. H. Watkins, one of the recent owners of the Toledo City Mills, who was charged with setting fire to the property last January, was today found guilty. The two trials have been long ones, the prosecution being assisted by insurance companies interested to the amount of $15,000. A motion was filed for a new trial. Watkins' partner, J. H. Ferguson, will soon be tried on the same charge.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Joseph E. Banks, colored, shot his wife tonight. His wife objected to the attentions of her husband to another woman whom she ordered from her door and assaulted with a hatchet a few minutes before.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 21.—As private watchman Tim O'Connell was patrolling his beat about 3 o'clock tonight, he discovered four men in the act of burglarizing the wholesale gun and hardware store of H. Folsom & Co., on North Main street. Seeing that they were detected, the robbers endeavored to escape. O'Connell gave chase, firing as he ran. Two of the men escaped with considerable booty, but the third fell, shot through the back. He cannot live. This is supposed to be a part of the same gang who have infested this city for the last three weeks, committing robberies that, for daring and reckless audacity, are unprecedented. Some of those robberies have been committed in broad daylight, under the very noses of the police, who seem powerless to interfere. Citizens are becoming alarmed, and it is deemed extremely dangerous to venture out after nightfall.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 21.—Cummings, manager and treasurer of John Whiteley's "Hidden Hand"

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite new Court-House. Joseph Murphy in "Shaun Rhue."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Carrie Swain in "Mat, the Romp."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Sig. Salvini in "Othello."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The McCaull Opera Comique Company in "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Kiles, Evans, Bryant, and Hoey in "The Book Agent."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1882.

SLIGHTLY colder and clearing weather for the Upper Lake region today.

COL. R. G. INGERSOLL yesterday began his opening address in the star-route trial as the counsel for the two Dorseys. He traveled far outside the line of argument permissible in such cases, and was finally called to order by Judge Wylie.

SENATOR LOGAN has prepared a bill for the reorganization of the signal service which provides in effect that it shall be transferred to the control of the Interior Department, and that civilians shall be employed instead of enlisted men as signaling officers. Mr. Logan claims that it is unfair to debit the army with the cost of the signal service.

THE Ways and Means Committee of the House dealt yesterday with so much of the report of the Tariff Commission as relates to the duties on sugar and tobacco. Nobody had suspected the commission of having recommended too much of a cut on any article, but the committee took the opportunity to advance the rates on low-grade sugars, while suggesting some slight reductions on the better qualities. It is proposed to reduce the duty on manufactured tobacco from 50 to 40 cents per pound and on cigars from $3 to $2.50 per thousand.

POSSIBLY actuated by a virtuous desire to earn their salaries, possibly with a view to forcing a vote upon the much-debated Civil-Service bill, the Senators of the United States yesterday, by a vote of 36 to 25, refused to concur in the House resolution for an adjournment from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2. The constitutional provision that neither branch of Congress can adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other House would seem to give the Senate some leverage, provided those opposed to a recess insist upon their present views. On the other hand, there are now absent from the House, with or without leave, 115 members, and it is extremely doubtful whether after today a quorum can be secured in that body.

MAYOR HARRISON appears to have a peculiar idea as to the character of Chicago mechanics and laborers. He was interviewed yesterday in regard to the possibility of affording additional police protection to the citizens, and declared that street robberies could only be prevented by the employment of a fabulous number of police officers. This may be a matter of opinion, but very few people who have any acquaintance with the workingmen of Chicago will be inclined to agree with Mr. Harrison's statement that "the publication in a newspaper of the fact that some one has been garroted and plundered induces workingmen out of a job to commit similar robberies." It has been reserved for the Mayor of the great City of Chicago to make the first public intimation that its laboring population only need to be reminded that robbery and assault are possible in order to enter upon a career of plunder.

IT is not often that we can get a peep into the future, but a genuine opportunity to enjoy that rare privilege is now offered the people of Chicago. All they have to do is to read the constant succession of paragraphs from New York about the damage to the streets and the various catastrophes caused by the operations of the steam-heating companies. Human nature is so heartless that we rather enjoy an accident to another if it looks funny and does not hurt too much, but if any Chicago people laughed at the explosion in New York the other day, that scattered lamp-black and mud hundreds of feet and threw paving-stones twenty feet through plate-glass windows, they were enjoying their own future discomfiture in advance. The same capitalists who are running like moles through the streets of New York have secured a franchise that permits them to do the same thing in this city. Our turn will come, and meanwhile we can enjoy the pleasures of anticipation before those of realization arrive.

THE Army Appropriation bill, which calls for the expenditure of about $25,000,000, was discussed at length in Committee of the Whole in the House yesterday. Special interest attached to the provision that the railroads which have received both land-grants and aid in bonds or guarantees shall receive from the Government for army transportation not exceeding 50 per cent of the amount paid by private citizens for like service. The provision is practically identical with the amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill proposed by Mr. Robeson and finally incorporated in the bill. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, appeared in his favorite rôle of defender of the threatened rights of the Pacific railroads. He denied broadly that the United States Government possessed any lawful power whatever to do what it was proposed should be done, and declared that the proposition to fix the compensation to be paid the Pacific roads for transporting Federal soldiers, war material, and supplies involved a repudiation of the solemn obligations of the country and was abhorrent to moral sense. Mr. Hiscock reminded the speaker that every dollar the Pacific railroads ever had was donated to them by the Government and that Congress possessed the absolute power to repeal their charters if necessary. Certainly it had the power to decide what was a fair and reasonable compensation for the work done. Mr. Robeson informed the gentleman who showed themselves so solicitous for the welfare of the railroad companies that under the act of 1866 the Government could, if necessary, demand the transportation of its property free of cost. It was denied by subsequent speakers that this law referred to the transcontinental lines, its provisions being alleged to relate only to a road from Marysville, Cal., to Portland, Ore., which had never been constructed. No vote was reached upon the bill.

We published yesterday a table showing what would have been the result of the Presidential election in 1880 had the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Mr. Springer changing the mode of voting for President been in force. There was an error in the calculations in the table of one vote as published yesterday. The new plan would have footed up, the popular vote being the same as in 1880, as follows:

Garfield, Republican, total vote	4,449,053
Hancock, Democrat, total vote	4,442,035
Weaver, Greenback	307,306
Prohibition	12,576

Total Electoral votes in 1880:

Garfield	214
Hancock	155
Total	369
Garfield over Hancock	59

Under Springer's amendment it would have been:

Hancock	192
Garfield	177
Weaver	5
Total	369

A plan of electing President capable of such a result in the election of 1880 is not calculated to impress itself favorably upon the minds of the people. Garfield had a majority in every Northern State except two little ones—New Jersey and Nevada (California was about a tie, and gave part of her Electoral vote to each candidate). Practically the result was the solid North against the solid South. Yet, under the Springer plan, the Southern minority would have elected its candidate over the Northern majority. Garfield carried twenty States and Hancock but seventeen. Garfield carried the great dominating States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois; and yet he would have been beaten by that plan. And what is more, if the whole Greenback vote of 307,306, with the 12,576 Prohibitionists, thus giving him nearly 400,000 popular majority, he would still have received but 189 Electoral votes against 185 for Hancock. That mode of electing a President can never be adopted.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

THE TRIBUNE some weeks ago pointed out to the people of this State and of the Northwest generally a danger which threatens them from the schemes of railway managers. The railway managers of the United States have so far been able to prevent Congress enacting any law having for its purpose the regulation and control of railroad fares for the transportation of passengers and freights, notwithstanding the fact that such National legislation is needed to give force and effect to the legislation of that character which has been adopted in the several States. For the same reason the Boards of Railway Commissioners appointed in several of the States have failed practically to give any force or vigor to the legislation of the States. In this State, the schedules of rates adopted in 1873 were permitted to remain dead letters until 1881, when a new and somewhat modernized schedule was declared. In the meantime cases have been taken from the State Courts to the United States Supreme Court, in which the railway companies have undertaken to overrule, defeat, and set aside the railway legislation of the several States, but in all these cases that court has thoroughly sustained the power of the States to enact such legislation.

So closely have the railroads been hemmed in by these judicial decisions that they feel the necessity for a strong effort on their part not only to protect themselves against further aggressive legislation, but to throw off what has already been enacted.

A combination has therefore been accomplished; all the money needed has been secured, and in due time the Legislature of Illinois, which meets in January, will be invited to repeal the law creating the Board of Railway Commissioners, or, failing that, to pass a law so changing and modifying that act as to render it harmless and inoffensive to the railway companies.

It is needless to say that any legislation of this character must depend upon corruption and bribery for success. It must depend on these means to obtain even a favorable consideration by the two branches of the Legislature, but also for a favorable consideration by the Executive, unless, as is the case sometimes with the Chicago City Council, the original purchase will include also the passage of such repeal over the Executive veto. No man in the Legislature, except for a valuable consideration, would ever think of voting to repeal or cripple the Railroad and Warehouse law against the unanimous wish of the people of the State.

Strange as it may seem, the program of action proposed in this case is to capture the entire number of the members of the bar in the Legislature. Where a direct bribe will not and cannot be offered in such cases, it is expected that the combined railway companies can afford to employ at a most liberal salary all the lawyers who happen to be members of the Legislature as attorneys for the various railway companies. The repeal of State legislation regulating railway transportation is a question in which every railway corporation in the country is directly interested. All the legal talent and ability of the country will be needed, especially all of that talent which may happen to be found in the Legislature of Illinois. Employment as counsel or as attorneys and in various other legal services will be found, and at liberal compensation, for all the members of the Legislature who may be willing to accept it.

In addition, it is expected that much progress can be made in convincing members of the Legislature from Cook County that this Railroad-Commission act is hostile and injurious to Chicago, and that it is intended and actually does discriminate heavily against this city; that if the Board of Commissioners were abolished and the law made inoperative the railroads would all find it to their interests to pour all their treasures into the lap of Chicago.

Other professions and occupations from other parts of the State will find a liberal patronage from the syndicate, because no money is to be expended except upon assurance of success, and the repeal of this Railroad and Warehouse law in this State is, of course, to be followed up by the repeal of like laws in other States.

We submit this infamous scheme to the people of the State, and especially to the consideration of the members-elect of the Legislature. If the repeal of the Railroad law be proposed this winter members will of course understand that such legislation is to be paid for, not only by a liberal allowance of money, but by the forfeiture on the part of the members voting for it of the respect of the whole people and by universal contempt. Members voting for such repeal may as well prepare to leave Illinois forever. They will have no recognition in this State again.

A PLAGUE O' BOTH YOUR HOUSES.

Mrs. Langtry and her new escort, Freddie Gebhardt, have arrived in Philadelphia and are devoting their time to mutual exhibition in the hotels, the street-cars, and on the promenades. The public has come to accept the conclusion, with more or less complacency, that if it welcomes the Jersey Lily it must also welcome the New York lounger, and we presume such will be the case in Chicago, though if Frederick is to monopolize Lily it will prove a serious disappointment to the gilded youth of this city, many of whom are furbishing up their magazine of charms with which to attract her, who will indignantly stay away from her performances. As this class constitutes the staple of her audiences, it is apparent on strict business principles, not to mention the equities, that Manager Abbey ought to notify Frederick that his engagement is up, pay him off in full, discharge him, and give some else a chance.

The public is also tolerably familiar with the fact that Mrs. Pigeon, or Mrs. Labouchère, came to this country as the chaperone of Mrs. Langtry, and that a breach was recently made between them, owing to the latter's attachment to Frederick. The Lily was called upon to choose between Henrietta and Frederick, and ungratefully chose the latter, whereupon Mrs. Labouchère in a huff went off to Richmond. It now appears that the purpose of her sudden exit was not so much to express her dissatisfaction with the Lily as to transact some little business of her own, which was rendered practical by the lax divorce laws of Virginia. Upon the face of it, this business seems to have been the severance of marital relations with Mr. Pigeon, who, from her own statement, was not the dove-like creature his name would seem to indicate. The case of the Pigeons, however, who long since ceased their billing and cooing, is still further complicated with business matters of Mr. Labouchère, and the lawyers rather blindly inform us that this divorce suit is brought to enable him to perfect his title to some property in Virginia, and that it was easier to do this in Virginia, where Mrs. Pigeon, or Mrs. Labouchère, could blossom out as a full-fledged citizen in forty-eight hours by getting a divorce, than by going to the trouble of transferring the records from London to Richmond. There is a good deal of legal hocus-pocus about all this, and it may cover up much of importance that will not come to the surface until the deserted Pigeon files his answer. It is not fair to condemn Pigeon without a hearing. He may have wrongs and he may have rights also, and before we commence to sympathize with Mrs. Labouchère for the cruel manner in which the Lily has treated her *in re* Frederick we want to hear from Pigeon, whether he be tumbler, plunger, or carrier. If he be the latter, he will make a speedy journey over here and let the public know his side of the story.

There is an alarming contingency in this matter. The Mephistophelian Abbey has been laying back quietly and getting an immense amount of free advertising out of the Langtry gossip. It has literally been devoured by the public, and, as there is nothing so delightful to theatre-going people as suggestions, and hints, and innuendos, all this Langtry-Gebhardt stuff has put thousands of dollars into the manager's pockets. In New York and Boston the Gebhardt was kept in the background. In Philadelphia he has been boldly brought to the front, and any afternoon the promenaders and shoppers can see Mrs. Langtry and her young man for nothing, the scheme being somewhat similar to the parade of the $10,000-prize beauty who used to accompany the circus. The advertising has paid well, for the theatre is crowded nightly. As this dodge, however, will be somewhat threadbare before they get to Chicago, there will be little left for us possibly except an exhibition of Frederick in a glass case in the theatre entrance, or he might be induced to lecture before some of our societies on some such topic as "Sesame and Lilies," or the Scriptural lilies which neither toil nor spin. However all this may be, the free advertising in the Langtry case opens up the alarming possibility that this sudden Pigeon sensation may be something of the same sort, and that it is all preliminary to an appearance of Mrs. Labouchère, who was an actress some years ago. If so, we protest. It is too much. The country cannot stand such a strain. Who are these people anyway that take the liberty to come over here and stir us all up, and set every one by the ears? Hasn't the farce run long enough? Wouldn't it be well for Mrs. Langtry to imitate her whilom friend, pack up her trunks, take Freddy, and go home? Serjeant Ballantine is the only one who seems to have fully expressed himself on the situation in his suggestive words, "My, my, I must really find out about this when I meet Henrietta."

UNFORTUNATELY, or fortunately, nobody but a free-trader can see how a reduction of $20,000,000 tariff duties would reduce the price of imported or home-made products $220,000,000, while a reduction of $50,000,000 tobacco taxes would lessen prices only to the amount of the reduction. Somebody needs enlightenment.—*Kinkaider Gazette.*

As the editor of the *Gazette* appears to be in search of light, it might be well to shed a ray on his darkness. Let us suppose that the importation of woolen goods for clothing amounts to 100 millions a year and that the tariff tax on the same is 50 per cent, the duty will amount to 50 millions. If these goods were imported free of duty the saving to the consumers would be not only the 50 millions of tax, but the middlemen's profits charged on the duty as well as on the foreign price of the goods. This profit on the tax will be at least 20 millions, hence the repeal of the duty would result in a saving of 70 millions to the consumer. But this is only a small part of the saving that would be effected.

The domestic production of woolen goods may safely be put down at 500 millions at wholesale price, or five times as much as the imported woolens of similar descriptions. The 500 millions are sold at retail to the consumers for not less than 700 millions of dollars. The wholesale price is swollen 50 per cent, the same as the tariff enhances the price of the imported woolens. If there was no duty on woolens the wholesale price of these 500 millions of woolens would be two-thirds that sum, or 365 millions, and the retail price something less than 500 millions. The effect of the tariff of 50 per cent on clothing not only adds that much to the cost of the imported, but to the price of the home-made article, and this is what is called "protection." The sole object in levying more duty on an article than is needed for revenue is to enable the domestic manufacturer to charge the people an excessive price for his goods. The powers of Congress are prostituted to serve his selfish purpose of making an artificial high price for his goods at the expense of the community who are obliged to buy them. This robbery under the ægis of the law is called by the euphonious name of "protection to American industry," but how it protects the industry of those who have to pay the double price for the goods the recipients of the robbery are not in the habit of consuming their precious time in explaining to the victims.

The 250 millions of saving which so puzzles the *Gazette* man may then be accounted for as follows:

Saved to the consumers on imported goods	$ 50,000,000
Saved on cost of similar "protected" goods	200,000,000
Total saving by repeal of the duty	$250,000,000

Whereas if 50 millions of tax on tobacco is repealed, there is no further saving to the consumers except the middleman's profit on the money represented by the tax. The reason that Sam Randall (Dem.) and Pig-Iron Kelley (Greenbacker) are making such desperate efforts to repeal the excise on tobacco is to so cut down the revenue that the 50 to 100 per cent protection bounty which the Pennsylvanians levy on the remainder of the American people for their clothing, carpets, glass, iron, and steel shall not be interfered with or reduced. That's the milk in the cocoanut. Does the *Gazette* man see it now?

CABLE MONOPOLIES.

The New York *Herald*, which is doing powerful and practical work, in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, to break up the present oppressive cable monopolies, has printed a complete exposé of the methods by which they have reached their present power and laid bare the manner in which they are compelling the public to pay two or three prices for messages in order that they may be able to pay dividends upon many millions of watered stock. It is unnecessary to go into the details of this great swindle. The general figures are startling enough, but as preliminary to such a statement the following will be of interest as giving the present status of the cable lines. The *Herald* says:

Of the eight cables which this vast capital stands for, only three are in really good order, the other five being old and having little chance of continued life, according to the statement of one of the gentlemen concerned in their management, who has asserted that the average life of a cable is only ten years. One of the eight was laid in 1858, another in 1873, a third in 1874, a fourth is the old cable of 1866, repaired in 1880, while a fifth was laid in 1875. The more recent three are the French (Pouyer-Quertier) cable of 1879 and the two new Gould cables. The oldest company, the Anglo-American, is the owner of the four oldest cables—including the patched one of 1880. Three of these is said, while the cable of 1869 was laid by the old French company, and came to the Anglo-American when it absorbed that company. Those four old cables are represented by a nominal capital of $12,582,550 preferred 6 per cent shares, a like amount of deferred shares, and $9,834,000 of ordinary shares—in all $35,000,000. Their total length is 12,510 miles, and the capital is therefore $2,795 per mile! The Direct company laid and owns the 1875 line, which is capitalized at $7,000,000 on its 3,438 miles, or at the rate of $1,981 per mile. The 1879 cable is that of the Pouyer-Quertier Company, and is capitalized at about $8,000,000, while the latest two lines are the Gould cables, laid last year, and represented by $14,000,000 of American Telegraph & Cable Company's shares "listed" at the Stock Exchange and afloat in this market. It is claimed that contracts to lay two such cables could be made for less than $5,000,000, and on this basis $9,000,000 of the capital is mere water! It has been leased by Mr. Gould to the Western Union Company for a long term of years, and that company guarantees 5 per cent upon the entire $34,000,000.

These lines represent an aggregate share capital of $64,000,000. It is claimed that two-thirds of this amount represents fraudulent transactions. The actual cost of the new cable about to be laid, which is much superior to the old cables, as it combines many new improvements, will be only $2,200,000. Estimating that the old cables cost $2,500,000 each, it will be seen that their total cost was only $20,000,000, leaving $44,000,000 which represents water and is a convenient cover for any kind of imposition. It will at once be seen that dividends cannot be earned upon this fictitious amount at low charges. As the *Herald* says: "If a company's capital is made up of $20,000,000 and $46,000,000 in lies, and it calls this combination $60,000,000, and consequently charges $3 for a $1 dispatch, it robs every customer of two-thirds of the money it receives from him." This is putting it very plainly, but the figures are so explicit and straightforward that there can be no other way of putting it. The public is in the hands of a pool of rotten cables, two of which are dead and gone, three of them too decrepit to do much work, and three in working order, and yet the entire eight are capitalized at $64,000,000, to enable the pool to pay dividends upon which the public is compelled to pay three times what would be a just tariff of prices. It is a fraud almost without a parallel.

SHAM TARIFF REFORM.

Evidences are forthcoming every day that the schedule proposed by the Tariff Commission, which the Ways and Means Committee of the House is now canvassing, is a delusion and a snare. The Tariff Commission in its report promised that the adoption of its schedule would assure a general reduction in the tariff of at least 15 per cent, and that other reforms, such as the abolition of compound duties and the duties on inland transportation, commissions and profits of middlemen, would probably make in the aggregate a saving of 25 per cent of the duties paid under the present schedule. It was upon the basis of this promise that the public evinced an inclination to accept the commission's schedule as a compromise. But expert examination, as far as it has proceeded, shows that the items of the proposed schedule do not verify the commission's promises. On the contrary, the list of items is becoming formidable which show an actual and substantial increase of duties instead of the expected reduction. A few of them may be enumerated by way of illustration:

Common window-glass is certainly one of the essentials of modern comfort in the houses of the poor. There is no substitute for it which does not shut out light, and hence the "Parsee Merchant" is justified in calling it "the people's daylight." But the tax of 75 per cent is to be retained, which means, after figuring in the various profits based upon that tax, the assessment of 100 per cent on the user. That is to say, the common window-glass in a poor man's house, which ought to have cost him not more than $15, actually costs him $30. Nothing is to be done to cut down this exorbitant exaction, nor to relieve the millions of people who are compelled to pay the manufacturers of American glass a bounty representing as much as the original price at which it could be purchased in the absence of the tariff.

THE TRIBUNE has already directed attention to the schedule of metals, which contains as many items as there are different varieties of iron and steel goods. All these varieties are taxed at different rates, ranging from six-tenths of one cent to two and two-tenths cents per pound. The numerous distinctions which are made can only be explained by the diversity of protected interests. But the treatment of the plates shows that the purpose is to increase instead of diminishing the rate of duty. The duty on tin plates has been advanced from one and one-tenth cents to two cents per pound—an increase of over 81 per cent. The duty amounted under the old rate to 28 per cent ad valorem; under the proposed rate it will be over 50 per cent. This falls mainly on household utensils used by the farmers, mechanics, laborers, and middle-classes, increases the cost of building, and of all articles put up in cans. Is this carrying out the reduction of from 15 to 25 per cent promised by the Tariff Commission?

A large number of items have been specified in which the change from an ad valorem to a specific duty, under the pretense of lowering the rate, has really resulted in an increased duty. For instance: In glycerine, an ad valorem duty of 35 per cent has been taken off and a specific duty of 5 cents per pound proposed, which, it is said, amounts to more than double the present rate. In wool used for carpets there is a seeming reduction, but provision is made for charging double rates in certain conditions, which nearly doubles the duty on wool in the state in which it is ordinarily imported. In woolen cloths the compound duties are retained in all cases where the cost exceeds $1 a pound, and many other items not necessary to name are surrounded with conditions calculated to deceive the public and defraud the consumers.

There is little hope for any substantial improvement of the schedule in the Ways and Means Committee, nine members of which favor the protection theory and only four of whom can be trusted to advance the cause of tariff reform. This is the Pennsylvania committee made up by Mr. Kelfer as one of the conditions of his election as Speaker. It is the same committee, too, which at the opening of the present session of Congress reported a bill for the repeal of all taxes on tobacco as a means to head off any movement in the direction of tariff reduction. Public opinion has constrained this committee to abandon the tobacco bill for the time being and go to work at the tariff schedule submitted by the late Tariff Commission, but the progress which this committee is making, as well as the deceptive schedule which furnishes the basis for its work, indicates that the result will fall short of public expectation and will simply present the old scheme of protection in a new dress.

The tariff-reformers in the present Congress may not be strong enough to carry through such a measure as the people demand, but they are certainly strong enough to expose and defeat any device of the protected classes for the maintenance or increase of the present tariff under the pretense of reducing it. No sham tariff-reform ought to be tolerated. If the remodeled schedule, when brought before the House, shall prove to contain the defects and frauds which are now suspected, it should be rejected as a whole. In that case the only hope for relief at the present session will be to propose as a substitute a measure providing for a horizontal reduction of all duties to the extent of, say, 33 per cent. This will test the sincerity of those who profess to be in favor of reducing the tariff taxes. If such a measure can be passed, well and good; it will not be as desirable as would be the same amount of reduction carefully and equitably distributed, but it will be much better than a fraudulent bill pretending to furnish relief and not doing so.

TRUE DEMOCRACY.

Following in the footsteps of Mr. Brown, of Georgia, comes "Cerro Gordo" Williams, of Kentucky, with his contribution to the elucidation of the civil-service reform question. Mr. Williams informed a listening Senate and 50,000,000 of people yesterday that the bill presented by his Democratic colleague from Ohio "did not amount to a hill of beans." He was not inclined to borrow much trouble about it, for he considered it only a little step in the wrong direction—only a small violation of the great Democratic doctrine that the spoils of office are and of right should be the reward of the winners. With fine scorn Mr. Williams inquired what would be thought of a Democrat who upon his return to his State—Kentucky, for example—should announce that he had voted for a measure which would keep Democrats out of office and keep Republicans in. Such a man, he said, would not get a vote and would not deserve one. Probably the half of this statement is true so far as the votes of Kentucky Bourbons are concerned.

Continuing his argument, if such it may be termed, the Senator from Kentucky declared that what was wanted was a total change—that is, of officeholders. He believed that the Democracy, if prudent, would come into power in 1884, and "they must not put any obstructions in the way of clearing out the whole thing." He was for a clean sweep from garret to cellar, and for turning out every Republican now in the service of the country. Such is the Democratic notion of civil-service reform, pronounced by the Georgian leader and reaffirmed in language as strong as may be used in a deliberate body by his Senatorial brother from Kentucky. There are encouraging indications that the Democratic party through its leaders in Congress is now about to commit the quadrennial blunder on which the Republican party has confidently relied for many years, and never relied in vain. We shall expect both the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Kentucky to be ardent civil-service reformers as soon as the next Republican President has been inaugurated. Certainly nothing can tend so powerfully to produce such a result as their own shameless avowal of the enormous and insatiable Democratic appetite for the spoils of office.

THE TOBACCO TAX AND REBATE.

Mr. Kelley and his high-tariff associates on the Ways and Means Committee have not abandoned all hope of passing their bill for the repeal of the tobacco tax, notwithstanding the popular protest which the proposition evoked. A resolution was reported yesterday which promises, in case the tobacco tax be abolished, that provision shall be made for a rebate of the tax already paid upon the stock on hand at the time such a law shall go into effect. It will be urged by Mr. Kelley and others favoring the repeal of the tobacco tax that this promise is designed to allay agitation and restore confidence to the tobacco trade, which has been demoralized by the uncertainty whether the tax is to be taken off or not. This uncertainty could have been removed much more effectively by abandoning the whole scheme for the repeal of the tobacco tax. In proposing the rebate Mr. Kelley has a more far-reaching purpose than that of restoring confidence to the manufacturers and dealers in tobacco. He intends thereby to secure the active support of the tobacco interests for the repeal of the tax. In the absence of any provision for rebate of the tax paid upon the stock on hand, the tobacco men would rather have Congress leave the matter alone; with a rebate promised to them, they will probably organize a lobby to help pass the measure, will hold meetings throughout the country, and in every other practicable way will bring a pressure to bear upon Congress in favor of the bill. Mr. Kelley understands all this, and it he can procure the passage of the resolution promising a rebate he knows that the chances of the Tobacco bill will be improved enormously.

To the country at large this promise of a rebate only increases the objection to the passage of the Tobacco bill, for in addition to the annual revenue of over $40,000,000 which the repeal of the tobacco tax would sacrifice the Government Treasury would be further depleted by the payment of a large sum of money which has already passed into the hands of the Government in the shape of tobacco tax. Just how large this amount would be cannot be accurately foretold, but it may be safely guessed that, as in the case of arrears of pensions, it would be much larger than any estimate that will be made in advance. All this revenue—part of it actually realized and the rest collected without loss or difficulty—would be surrendered for the benefit of those who indulge a vicious appetite, including at the most not more than one-quarter of the people. Women do not use tobacco; the exceptions to the rule are so rare that it is not worth while to take account of them. They constitute one-half the population. Of the other half—the men—not more than 50 per cent are addicted to the tobacco habit. To enable one-fourth of the people, who are not asking for any such favor, to smoke and chew more tobacco for the same expenditure of money, and thus to promote and encourage a habit which is universally admitted to be debilitating and enervating, it is proposed to sacrifice an enormous Government revenue. This is one way of looking at the proposition. Another view of it—that taken by Mr Kelley and his friends—is that the proposed sacrifice of revenue from the tobacco tax will save the tariff taxes in the same proportion.

SENATOR DAN VOORHEES pitched into Senator Pendleton's Civil-Service bill most savagely, assailing it from every spoils-monger's angle of view. Dan fully believes in the Jackson doctrine that offices are prizes or rewards for partisan service and belong to the victors as legitimate spoils. Dan ridicules the idea of a purification of politics, which is the last thing he wants done. He believes in bummers and in rewarding them for their dirty work by showering offices upon them and making the people foot the bills. The following sketch of his speech gives the reader an idea of what he thinks of Pendleton's bill:

Voorhees spoke exactly one hour. It was an extemporaneous speech—no manuscript. He was in good voice and feather. He was at home with his subject. As a prelude, Mr. Voorhees affected disgust for the whole subject of reforming the civil service. Then, quoting from Pendleton's defense of his own bill, he charged it to be too trifling, too narrow in its scope to be of any service, even if its author meant it should be. Pendleton in his speech had declared that the operations of the bill would only apply to thirty-five or forty offices, and would not reach over 10,000 persons. "And yet," said Mr. Voorhees, "the 10,000 are to purify the other 90,000 officeholders! If the bill only reaches 10,000 and lets the balance alone, why so much ado about it?" Turning to the Republicans, Mr. Voorhees said: "I do not believe much in death-bed repentance. You are now anxious for this bill, not for the sins of commission, but only because you fear you will not get the chance to commit them again." As a second objection to the bill, Voorhees claimed that it only affected the lower grades of clerks, according to Pendleton's interpretation of his own bauble. "I warn," said he, "is the standard of civil-service reform growing out of only the lowest grade? In these grades one does not look for star-route thieves, for whisky rings. The bill reaches only the weak, the humble, and the poor, and leaves the stronger alone. One might as well try to cure small-pox with homeopathic doses of rain-water as to attempt to reform the civil service by dealing with the lowest grades alone. What is wanted is a law to stop the brigands who go after political assessments. And yet Mr. Pendleton tells us his bill will reach only 10,000 persons of the lowest grade! As well attempt to cure the yellow-fever with grains of corn as reform the service in such a bill. It is a bill for minnows—no harpoons in it for the whales and sharks who swim in the high seas of political corruption."

THE original door-knocker, brought over in the Mayflower, which for several generations was on the front door of the old Winslow house at Marshfield, still standing on the Webster farm, has lately come into the possession of the Rev. W. C. Winslow, of Boston, who will probably give it to the Webster Historical Society. "In 1850," says the Boston *Transcript*, "the Rev. Gordon Winslow, D. D., rector of St. Paul's, Staten Island, while on a visit to Mr. Webster, was presented by him with the interesting relic. It is inscribed, 'From Winslow House, Marshfield, Mass. Came in the Mayflower, 1620.' And on the rim or head to receive the blows of the hammer the inscription runs, 'Presented by Daniel Webster to Dr. G. Winslow, Sept. 23, 1850.' The door-knocker is of brass, but so incrusted with age that some Old Mortality will have to exercise considerable friction to bring back the original lustre such as greeted the caller upon Gov. Edward Winslow and Gov. Josiah Winslow. Mr. Webster took great interest in the old mansion, which the builder and original owner named 'Careswell,' and looked upon this relic as among the most valuable souvenirs of the Mayflower and the Pilgrim age. As will be remembered by some, the Webster tomb is in the Winslow burying-ground, near the tomb of Gov. Josiah Winslow, whose coat of arms—the crest being a tree cut short, but sprouting out, and motto, 'Decarptus Floreo'—are as clear and distinct as if put there but yesterday. The door-knocker has a Websterian as well as colonial interest, and comes publicly to light in a year when everything relating to Webster is eagerly sought after by the public."

THE only witness that testified before the New York Senate Committee on Futures and Corners who talked right and told the candid truth was Uncle Rufus Hatch. As an exchange remarks:

He took a very worldly view of the whole subject, did Uncle Rufus. He thought buying what a man does not want and never expects to receive, and selling what he has not got and doesn't expect to get, was a "straightout gamble," and that the man who does the latter ought to go to prison. And yet he admitted that he did it himself whenever he thought it profitable and safe, and declared that it could not be prevented. This system of speculation in his opinion benefited only a few persons. The rest who were engaged in it were "lambs" who got fleeced, and the general public was injured by the factitious interference with prices. He knew something of all the tricks of the gamblers, and had no objection to resorting to them himself on occasion. He believed that there was a vast deal of stock-watering, and that nearly all stocks had a fictitious value, upon which the public had to pay dividends. He was opposed to stock-watering—unless he was in it himself; but then they were all in it or anything else by which they could make money out of each other or out of the people. But the whole American people were a nation of jolly gamblers anyhow, and there was no use in trying to legislate them out of the pastime. Uncle Rufus evidently enjoys the game, and would have the play go on.

THE demand for American watches, both here and in Europe, has constantly been growing, and one American company, which is now producing 1,100 finished watches a day, is unable to fill orders except on long notice. There has been a heavy importation of Swiss watches this year, but these are mostly of the cheaper line. The number of very costly diamonds sold in this country this year has been remarkably large, the demand being unprecedented for exceptionally fine stones, both single and clustered. Recently in several cases as high as $1,000 per carat has been paid for diamonds in this city in the trade, and they have been sold for this price by one dealer to another. Very high prices have been given by our dealers for rare stones in Europe, and when those diamonds have been brought here they have been resold in the trade at prices which have astonished the sellers themselves. Then, an enormous quantity of the cheaper diamonds have been worked up this year in all kinds of gold and other jewelry. There has also been a strong demand for rubies and sapphires, which have advanced greatly in value, and there has been a rise in the cost of fine pearls.

RATS will fight desperately when death is the only alternative, and he is a wise man who keeps out of reach of their teeth. The following anecdote shows how a man of "nerve" ought to act when the enemy is at very close range. A printer happened in at a hotel in Sacramento the other day just in time to join a group of men who were waiting to see a terrier kill a rat. The cage was opened, and the rat most unexpectedly ran up the printer's leg inside his trousers. He did not scream or clutch but clenched his hands, stood erect, and coolly told those present to be quiet. "Now he is going up by my knee; now he is on my thigh; now he has passed to the small of my back; now he rests. Don't strike; don't seize him. Here, take a small stick, tap gently just above the resort—gently, gently. That's it; drive him down easily—don't provoke him. Now he moves, now he turns—press gently; now he descends; there he goes around my hip; now he turns downward; here he comes by my knee—there, he's out." And so he was, and the terrier forthwith monopolized him.

A PHILADELPHIAN, detained by business, spent a recent Sunday in Baltimore. In the evening he went into a saloon and took a drink, several men who were present drinking with him. The next morning he was astonished by a summons to appear before the grand jury as a witness to prove that the saloonkeeper had violated the Sunday law. He acknowledged that he had taken a drink in the place named, and when asked if others were present, promptly pointed out two of the jurymen as his chance companions of the night before. "That will do," interrupted the foreman hastily; "that will do, you can go home"; and the Philadelphian was politely escorted to the door by a bailiff.

COMMISSIONER-OF-AGRICULTURE LORING has issued a call to the various agricultural colleges of the country asking that each one send representatives to a series of meetings which it is proposed to hold in Washington next month for the purpose of a general discussion of agricultural topics. The first of this series of conventions will be held Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1883, and will be devoted to the colleges and agricultural societies for the discussion of the general principles of farming, and of those questions which belong to agricultural education and the organization of schools, colleges, and associations, and will continue two days. The second of the series will meet Thursday, the 25th of January, and will be devoted to the discussion of the general industries of the country and the various modes of breeding, feeding, and dealing in horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. This convention will continue two days. The third of these conventions will be held Monday, Jan. 29, and will be devoted to the discussion of the cereal crop, its cultivation, sale, and relation to agriculture in the cotton States, and will continue two days.

LITTLE as the relief given by the report of the Tariff Commission in the bill being considered by the Ways and Means Committee affords still less. It is entirely run by Pig-Iron Kelley, Sam Randall, and Errett, all of Pennsylvania, aided by Russell of Massachusetts, Rockwell of Michigan, and McKinley of Ohio, all ultra-protectionists, bound to increase the burdens of the people. The New York *Times*, a moderate protection paper, is forced to make these criticisms on the bad conduct of the committee:

It will be observed that the changes they make on the commission bill are almost invariably in the line of higher duties

FOREIGN.

A London News Agency Accused of Stealing Cable Dispatches.

Unpopularity of Dr. Benson, the New Archbishop of Canterbury.

Additional Particulars of the Great Fire at Kingston, Jamaica.

A List of the Retirements and New Elections in the Present British Parliament.

Gambetta Recovering — Arrest of Prince Kraptkine—Strengthening the German Frontiers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INSPECTION OF CABLE DISPATCHES CHARGED.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Simultaneous with the disclosures as to the inspection of cable messages by the Western Union on your side of the Atlantic, we have our own little case here—a most unpleasant little case for those immediately concerned. A writ has been issued by the Central News Agency against the Eastern Telegraph Company, of which Mr. John Pender is Chairman, and Sir James Anderson Managing Director, claiming heavy damages for appropriating and using telegrams from Egypt sent by the correspondent of the Central News. Sir James is also Chairman of the Exchange Telegraph Company, a news agency which distributes news on recording instruments to business men, clubs, and newspapers. The Exchange Company had the news of

THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR

before the Central News, although the Central News correspondent claims that he handed in his messages at the telegraph-office before any other correspondent. Sir James Anderson, as Managing Director of the Eastern Telegraph Company, had access, if he chose, to all press telegrams from Egypt, and being also Chairman of the Exchange Telegraph Company, his duality of position gives rise to unpleasant inferences. The Central News Company is so much aggrieved at what it considers bad faith on the part of the Eastern Telegraph Company that it proposes to test the matter in a court of law. If the case comes off some queer things may come to light.

THE WASHINGTON RELICS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Herbert Matson, a Congregational minister of Northampton, makes public a letter from President Arthur acknowledging a letter from Matson calling attention to the Washington relics. The President says that in the absence of any legislation by Congress looking to their purchase he is unable to take any steps in that direction.

DR. BENSON,

selected as Archbishop of Canterbury, lately became somewhat unpopular with Cornwall and nonconformists. The cause of the offense was a sentence in an address at the diocesan conference in which he accused the Liberation Society of issuing crafty forgeries and foul falsities.

PRINT-WORKS BURNED.

GLASGOW, Dec. 21.—The calico-print works of Dalglish & Falconer were burned. Loss, £20,000.

DEVELOPING IRISH MANUFACTURES.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21.—A company is forming (capital £1,000,000) for developing Irish manufactures.

MORE ARRESTS.

Forty young farmers were arrested in connection with the proclaimed meeting at Ballyners.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The Secretary of the Tukes emigration fund appeals for aid to enable distressed people of Ireland to emigrate.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERERS.

All the witnesses in connection with the Phœnix Park murders were examined and instructed to attend tomorrow at Kilmainham Jail to see if they could identify Westby as one of the assassins.

THE NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA & OHIO TRUSTEES INDORSED.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 21.—A private cablegram received here announces that the bondholders of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway met today in London and indorsed the present trustees.

JAMAICA.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT KINGSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The steamship Alvo of the Atlas Line, which was in the harbor of Kingston at the time of the recent fire there, reached this port today. One of her officers stated that shortly after noon on the 11th inst he heard the fire alarm on shore. The flames seemed to spread with great rapidity. The wind was blowing from seaward at the time and burning pieces of wood were carried up in the air and distributed in all directions to leeward. People were seen hurrying to the water's edge with their property, as they seemed to think that they would be secure from the flames there. As the afternoon advanced flames, which had been communicated to the shingle roofs by sparks, were seen to spring up in different portions of the town. At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the wind lulled, and then changed into a strong land breeze. This drove the flames down toward the water's edge.

CRIES OF ALARM

were heard on the docks, where hundreds of persons had gathered with their possessions. These people were in danger of being roasted alive, and the Alvo lowered her boats and sent them to the rescue. About 200 persons were taken from the wharves to the decks of the Alvo. Their property, which had been left on the docks, was soon afterward destroyed. The Ailsa and Arran, of the same line, and the other vessels in the harbor took off persons from the docks. Next day the fire died out for want of fuel.

A walk through the town on the 18th revealed scenes of the greatest want and desolation. The stores were consumed and the homeless people had no place to purchase food. The still smoldering ruins of public buildings, stores, shops, and dwellings lay in every direction. The streets were filled with persons who stood

IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE.

On the 14th, when the Alvo sailed, twelve persons were known to have perished in the flames, and the total loss was estimated at about $3,500,000.

Turner Coffey, of the Alvo, said that the fire started on the 11th, shortly after noon, in Beattado's lumber-yard on Port Royal street. It was not at first thought to be a very serious matter, and, had adequate means for extinguishing an ordinary fire been at hand, the great fire would never have occurred. Many of the persons whose homes had been burned hurried down toward the water's edge with such of their valuables as they had saved. When the wind lulled late in the afternoon the flames seemed for the moment checked, but when it began to blow strongly from the land the

CONSTERNATION AND CONSTERNATION PREVAILED.

The tide of refugees which had poured down toward the water all the afternoon now turned in other directions. The whole town seemed to be covered with a sea of flames. Nearly all of the principal buildings were on fire, and, but for the aid of the boats from vessels in the harbor, hundreds of persons who had taken refuge on the wharves would have been burned to death. All of the wharves, with the exception of the Royal Mail and that owned by McDowell, Hankey & Co., were burned. The latter had a narrow escape, and was partially damaged by fire. Along the water-front alone

THE FIRE EXTENDED FOR ONE AND A QUARTER MILES.

Port Royal street was burned on both sides of the way from the starting place at Feurtado's lumber-yard to beyond Church street. The latter was destroyed from the Self-Help Society Building to Water lane. King street was laid in ashes from Tower street to the sea. Orange, Princess, West, Harbor, and other streets were almost entirely destroyed, although a building was saved here and there by the exertions of the inhabitants.

Among the buildings destroyed were those of the Postal Telegraph Company, the London Hotel, the Government Savings Bank, the Victoria Market, and the Colonial Bank offices. After a severe struggle with the flames the custom-house was saved, but the escape of this building was a very narrow one. The Colonial Bank was also saved.

After burning all night

THE FLAMES BEGAN TO DIE OUT

on the morning of the 12th. No attempt was made to clear up the ruins, and there was no material for erecting temporary buildings for the homeless. It was estimated that about 600 buildings had been burned. The great fire of 1862, and even of 1846, did not compare with the one of Dec. 11 and 12. The business and industries of Kingston have been completely prostrated. Orders were being telegraphed to this country for building material when the Alvo sailed, but no attempts had been made to clear away the ruins.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT SAYS:

"There were fifty-four blocks of houses more or less damaged, and 300 houses entirely destroyed. A public meeting was held on Tuesday, a fire-relief fund instituted, and over 500 pounds sterling subscribed on the spot. The Governor has subscribed fifty pounds sterling, and ordered the payment of 500 pounds sterling from the general revenue. The origin of the fire is supposed to be the revenge of an incendiary who was in the employ of Mr. Feurtado, the gentleman on whose wharf the fire originated. Mr. Feurtado had some time ago charged the supposed culprit with theft, and when he did so the culprit

THREATENED TO DO 'SOMETHING'

to Mr. Feurtado. However, when he served his time in jail he returned to Mr. Feurtade and sought employment, which was refused. He then again threatened Mr. Feurtade, and went away vowing vengeance. He was seen running up the lane belonging to Mr. Feurtade a few minutes before the fire broke out. The agents of the insurance companies cannot estimate their loss yet. The Royal Insurance Company will lose about £10,000, and they have granted several new policies since the conflagration. The losses of the City of London Insurance Company will not exceed £2,000. There are fifteen fire-insurance offices doing business in Kingston, and it is estimated that the losses will average £10,000 for each, which will make a total of £150,000 covered by insurance.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA'S CONDITION.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—On the news reaching the Prince of Wales that Gambetta had a relapse he telegraphed inquiring the real condition of the sufferer. A reply was forwarded that Gambetta's wound was thoroughly healed, and a careful examination satisfied his physicians that the condition of the patient was satisfactory.

DEATH OF A CARDINAL.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—It is reported that Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, is dead.

THE TONQUIN EXPEDITION.

The Cabinet today considered the expedition to Tonquin. President Grévy assented to the proposal of the Minister of Marine, and it is regarded as adopted. The Government will demand a credit of 11,000,000 francs for the expedition.

A TONQUIN EXPEDITION.

The Cabinet has decided to dispatch an expedition to Tonquin.

THE MONT VALERIEN EXPLOSION.

There have been three more deaths in consequence of the explosion in the cartridge-factory at Mont Valerien. The remainder of the injured women are suffering fearful agony.

GAMBETTA TO BE REMOVED TO PARIS.

It is thought desirable to remove Gambetta to Paris at the first opportunity, as his country house is damp.

NOT DEAD.

The Archbishop of Bordeaux, reported dead, is only seriously ill.

PRINCE KRAPOTKINE'S ARREST.

LYONS, Dec. 21.—Prince Krapotkine was arrested for complicity in various anarchist movements in French territory. The Prince is charged, first, with belonging to an association of Frenchmen and foreigners the object of which is the overthrow of social order by means of pillage and assassination; and, second, with being the chief mover of the anarchist association in France, and with visiting Lyons to organize a conspiracy. Prince Krapotkine and forty-five other anarchists will be tried early in January.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S NEW DEPARTMENTAL INVENTION.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The Prussian Government intends to replace the Chamber of Commerce by Chambers of Economists, to comprise artisans and representative manufacturers, agriculturists and commerce dealers, who will be chosen by their constituencies, these chambers to choose a council to act as the central association.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

The *National Gazette* says a movement of troops is contemplated with the object of stationing larger garrisons on the Russian frontier. The erection of large barracks and the double-tracking of some of the Eastern railways is projected.

The *North German Gazette*, referring to the remarks of the St. Petersburg *Golos* in regard to Prussia's military preparations, says: "The measures are defensive. Nobody could regard them as signifying preparation for an immediately impending war."

THE BOURSE

has recovered its normal state and confidence is again displayed.

THE RESULT OF THE NEWSPAPER STORM

which has just passed is that it has enabled Europe to see that the relations between Germany and Russia are much more cordial than previously supposed.

DEATH IN A MINE.

DORTMUND, Prussia, Dec. 21.—While a cage was descending in the Hardenburg mine yesterday the chain broke and the cage fell, killing twenty persons.

AUSTRIA.

BARON RAMMINGEN'S SENTENCE.

INNSPRUCK, Dec. 21.—The severity of the sentence of Baron Rammingen—seven years' imprisonment and deprivation of title of nobility—is explained by the fact of a previous conviction and deportation lasting five years.

RUSSIA.

A DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The Czar has commuted to imprisonment at labor the death sentence of the woman who wounded the Governor of Irchita.

THE GOVERNMENT OBJECTS TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF DE LONG'S BODY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Secretary Chandler has received a telegram from Minister Hunt at St. Petersburg stating that the Minister of Foreign Affairs thinks the removal of the bodies of De Long and his men impracticable at this time.

ITALY.

TRAIN ROBBED.

NAPLES, Dec. 21.—A passenger train was stopped and robbed yesterday by an armed band. The Government has offered a reward for the apprehension of the robbers.

CUBA.

EARTHQUAKE.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—There were two slight shocks of earthquake at Santiago de Cuba the 11th inst., and another shock, very violent but short, on the morning of the 12th.

EGYPT.

STONE PASHA COMING TO AMERICA.

CAIRO, Dec. 21.—Gen. Stone Pasha, late Chief-of-Staff of the Egyptian army, has resigned his commission, and intends to return to America.

BELGIUM.

THE BUDGET DEFICIT.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21.—The budget deficit for 1883 is estimated at 25,000,000 francs.

PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES

RETIREMENTS AND NEW ELECTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The changes which have taken place in the House of Commons from the date of its adjournment on Aug. 18 last until the prorogation have been numerous and important. The first, says the London *News*, was occasioned in the representation of Halifax, where, Mr. J. D. Hutchinson having resigned his seat through ill health, a new election took place Aug. 19, when Mr. Thomas Shaw, also a Liberal, was returned unopposed. Mr. Hutchinson, it may be mentioned, died a few days after Mr. Shaw's election. Three days later a new election took place for the Heddington, Burghs, owing to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir D. Wedderburn, also from ill health. The candidates were Mr. Alexander Craig-Sellar, a Liberal, and Mr. Walter Scott Seton-Karr, a Conservative, and the numbers polled were: Craig-Sellar, 833; Seton-Karr, 544. Within less than a month of this election Sir D. Wedderburn's illness had also been terminated by death. A longer interval than usual elapsed between this election and the next, the succeeding vacancy occurring at Edinburg—the third election since the general election—by the retirement of Mr. Cowan. The new election took place on the 3d of last month, the two candidates being both Liberals—Mr. S. D. Waddy, Q. C., and Mr. J. Hall Renton, who polled respectively 8,455 and 7,718 votes.

MR. J. LYSAGHT FINIGAN,

member for Ennis, also a sufferer from ill-health, having resigned his seat for that borough, a new election took place on Nov. 14, when Mr. Matthew Joseph Kenny, a nominee of Mr. Parnell, was returned by 136 votes, against 95 cast for the Conservative candidate, Mr. R. W. Cary Reeves. Mr. William Henry Grenfell, one of the Liberal members for Salisbury, having been appointed a Groom-in-Waiting for the Queen, offered himself for reelection on Nov. 20, but was opposed in the Conservative interest by Mr. Coleridge J. Kennard, the latter succeeding in ousting Mr. Grenfell, obtaining 935 votes to Mr. Grenfell's 852. The Hon. H. C. Raikes, deserting the seat for Preston, to which he had only been elected on Feb. 2 last, in order to contest

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY,

where Mr. Walpole had resigned, a new election was rendered necessary for that borough. The candidates for the vacancy were both Conservatives—Mr. W. Tomlinson, who had carried his claims in February to obtain Mr. Raikes' return, and Mr. R. W. Hanbury, formerly M. P. for North Staffordshire, who was supported by the leaders of the party. The contest was carried on with much feeling, but resulted in the overwhelming return of Mr. Tomlinson, who obtained 6,354 votes to Mr. Hanbury's 4,167. The return of Mr. Raikes for Cambridge University was not allowed to pass unopposed, the Liberals bringing forward Prof. James Stuart, a resident member of the Senate, but the contest, a hopeless one from the first, resulted, after five days' polling, in the return of Mr. Raikes by 3,491 votes to Mr. Stuart's 1,301. At Wigan, where the issue of the writ has been suspended since April, 1881, the Hon. Algernon Egerton was returned

AT LIVERPOOL,

where a vacancy was caused by the election of Lord Sandon to the Upper House, Mr. Samuel Smith, Liberal, was elected. The result was: Mr. Samuel Smith (Moderate Liberal) received 18,208 votes, against 17,879 votes for Mr. Forwood, the Conservative candidate. The Conservatives were very confident until the last moment that Mr. Parnell had advised the Irish to abstain from voting, but it is generally believed that a great many of them supported Mr. Smith.

Liverpool has long been a stronghold of the Tories. It is full of Ulster Irish Orangemen, who induce the English Workingmen to oppose the Liberals because the Catholics support them. There are 175,000 Irish Catholic population in Liverpool, against 50,000 Irish Protestants.

GODLOVE S. ORTH.

Simple Funeral Services Yesterday Over the Remains of the Deceased Indiana Congressman.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 21.—The funeral services of the late Hon. Godlove S. Orth today were largely attended, and were impressive though unostentatious. The county and other public offices were closed during the services, and there was a general public manifestation of sorrow. Brief exercises were held at the house at 1 o'clock, after which a procession was formed, and at 2 the

PUBLIC FUNERAL SERVICES

took place at Trinity Methodist Church. Senators Sawyer of Wisconsin, Lapham of New York, and Harrison of Indiana, were present as representatives of the Senate, and Representatives Calkins, Pierce, Steele, and Watson of Indiana, Urner of Maryland, Reese of Georgia, Davis of Illinois, in behalf of the House. Gov. Porter, Adjutant-General Carnahan, State-Geologist Collett, Secretary-of-State-elect Myers, and Assistant Secretary Now, of the Treasury Department, with other

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS,

were also present. The Mayor and City Council, Knights' Templar, Lincoln Club, the bar, and local organizations had places in the procession. Gov. Porter, ex-Gov. Baker, and the Hon. John Coburn, with Moses Fowler, Alexander Wilson, and Thomas P. Emerson, of our own city, acted as pallbearers. The Rev. Dr. Moss, of the State University, of which institution Orth was one of the Board of Directors, offered prayer. The Rev. F. A. Gibson, of Asbury University, preached the sermon, and various resident clergymen participated in the exercise, which were

WHOLLY DEVOID OF SHOW

or ostentation, but of a very simple and hearty character. The interment took place at Greenbush Cemetery. The members of the Congressional Committee left for Indianapolis on a special this evening, from whence they go to their homes to stay till after the holiday recess.

THE GREAT COMET.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 19.—Prof. Frisby, of the Naval Observatory, has completed a calculation of the orbit of the great comet of 1882, from observations made on Sept. 19, Oct. 8, and Nov. 24, and finds the orbit to be a very lengthened ellipse, having a period of about 793 years, and probably identical with a very large comet seen 371 B. C. and 393 A. D., just about the time of the death of Constantine. Its perihelion distance is only about 700,000 miles from the centre of the sun, and it extends outward at its aphelion to about ninety times the sun's distance from the earth. He gives the following results of his calculation, which he believes to be very near the truth, although, on account of the extreme length of the orbit, the time may be somewhat uncertain:

Time of perihelion passage Sept. 17, 22-383, Greenwich mean time.

Longitude of node, 346 degrees 1 minute and 7 91-100 seconds.

Distance from perihelion to node, 69 degrees 31 minutes and 13 70-100 seconds.

Inclination to ecliptic, 141 degrees 50 minutes and 52 16-100 seconds.

Angle of eccentricity, 89 degrees 7 minutes and 43 79-100 seconds.

Logarithm of perihelion distance, 7.8,904,739.

Logarithm of half major axis, 1.9,231,366.

Time of revolution, 793.699 years, so that it is not likely to be seen, after it passes from sight, by any one now living.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Buffalo Visited by an Unusually Destructive Fire Last Evening.

Two Buildings, Including That of the "Commercial Advertiser," Burned.

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars the Lowest Estimate of the Aggregate Loss.

Several Persons Injured During the Fire, One of Whom Will Die.

A Bad Blaze in St. Louis at a Late Hour Last Night—Other Fires.

Destruction of the Building Occupied by the Buffalo "Commercial Advertiser" and Injury of Another Structure—Total Loss $500,000, Insurance $270,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The new and handsome building of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* was entirely destroyed by fire early this evening, together with all its contents. The flames, which spread with alarming rapidity, communicated to the four-story brick block on the opposite side of North Division street, owned by Miller, Greiner & Co. The fire was confined to the upper floors of this, but it, too, is practically a total loss, as are most of its contents. The loss is upwards of $500,000, on which there is an insurance of about $250,000. The fire was one of

THE SHORTEST AND MOST DISASTROUS

which has occurred in Buffalo for some time. That it did not assume still larger proportions is due to the fact that little wind was blowing. Had there been a gale, a large section of the city would have been devastated. The *Commercial* building was a handsome structure, fifty by 183 feet, and was taken possession of but a few months ago.

THE ORIGIN,

The fire originated on the third floor, occupied by the electrotyping, stereotyping, and engraving departments. Mr. Mitchell, the foreman, and a small boy were in the room at the time. The foreman was at work facing the window, while the boy was waxing plates preparatory to making a transfer. For the purpose of heating the wax a small gas-stove was used. The boy held in his hands some oiled rags and about a quarter of a pound of wax. As he lit the gas the rags took fire. Terrified at the flames, he threw the burning rags down, when the flames instantly communicated to a large bunch of proofs, specimens, etc., hanging against the wall. Another hookful instantly caught, and, as Mr. Mitchell turned, the whole side of the room was in a blaze. He made

AN INEFECTUAL ATTEMPT TO EXTINGUISH IT,

but without avail. The contents of the room were as inflammable as powder, and its two inmates had scarcely time to make an escape. There were in the building at the time about 100 employés, who heard the alarm and rushed for the exits. The flames spread with almost inconceivable rapidity, and hardly had the first cry of "fire" echoed through the building before the halls were filled with blinding smoke. Four workmen who were on the fifth floor found all other means of escape cut off, and, opening a window, stepped on the narrow cornice, working themselves along until they reached the roof of the adjoining building. Nine escaped by the fire-escape. One workman escaped by

SLIDING DOWN THE ELEVATOR-ROPE.

All reached the street in safety, with the exception of a boy named William Mahoney, who was slightly burned about the arms.

The building was divided into two unequal parts by a heavy brick wall, the smaller half being occupied by H. D. Bliksesleo, dealer in saddlery and hardware. The fire-wall gave way, however, and the whole structure was completely destroyed. There was just time to lock the *Commercial* books in the vault on the first floor before the inmates were driven into the street. Beyond two tables not an article was saved. All the files, stereotype-plates, a valuable library, and a mass of correspondence in the editorial rooms could not be gotten at and were destroyed.

THE BUILDING

was owned by James D. Warren, proprietor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and cost $70,000. It was insured for $50,000. The stock is valued at $160,000, insured for from $70,000 to $75,000. Blaksesle's loss is about $60,000, partly covered by insurance. The firemen were very slow in getting to work, it being at least twenty minutes after the alarm before a stream was thrown, but so fiercely did the fire burn that all the departments in the country could not have saved the building. It went like a flash, the structure being ablaze from top to bottom inside of half an hour.

MILLER & GREINER'S BLOCK

is across the street from the *Commercial* building. It is a handsome brick building, five stories in high, and is known as Masonic block, a dozen or more lodges having their rooms on the fourth floor. Despite the heavy rain which was falling and the efforts of the firemen, the roof of this was quickly in a blaze. It burned fiercely, but after a long battle the flames were kept above the third floor, though the whole building and its entire contents were saturated with water. The Masonic lodges lose $35,000, on which there is an insurance of $19,000. Messrs. Miller & Greiner, who owned the building, occupied the first and third floors as a wholesale and retail grocery and liquor-house. The building was built in 1876. It was insured for $50,000, about one-third of its value. The stock was insured for $100,000. The firm estimate

THEIR LOSS

at $150,000 over and above insurance. Several lawyers having offices in the building lose more or less. The handsome headquarters of the City Club adjoin the block were somewhat damaged by water.

It was the quickest conflagration ever known in the history of Buffalo, and in an hour and a half from the time the alarm was given two of the handsomest blocks of the city were in ruins.

William Smith, a fireman, while passing the burning *Commercial* block to secure additional hose, was hit on the head by a falling brick. His skull was fractured and

HE CANNOT LIVE UNTIL MORNING.

He is a married man, and leaves a wife and family in destitute circumstances. While pumping water from a reservoir a fireman lowered a lantern to see how much water there was, when an explosion occurred, seriously injuring a boy named Lovenich. Several minor casualties were also reported attendant upon the excitement caused by the fire, which was in the business heart of the city. A list of insurance is impossible to obtain, all the papers being in the safes in the burning ruins.

A Bad Blaze in St. Louis, but the Losses Not Yet Ascertained.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 21.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock tonight fire broke out in N. H. Hagerty & Son's auction house, No. 511 Washington avenue, running through to St. Charles street, and before it could be got under control it pretty well destroyed a stock of miscellaneous merchandise, valued at about $40,000; insured for $30,000. The two upper floors of the building were occupied by Eli Walker & Co., dry goods, whose main store is on the corner of St. Charles and Fifth streets, and buts up against the Hagerty Building. These floors had about $75,000 worth of goods on them, most of which was destroyed. The upper part of the main store was also damaged about $25,000, covered by insurance. The building adjoining on the west was occupied by G. Mayer & Co., hats and caps, gloves, etc., and by Frank & Frank, manufacturers and dealers in jeans goods. These stores do not seem to be much burned, but the stocks are badly damaged by water and smoke. The loss cannot be ascertained tonight. Mayer & Co. are insured for $40,000.

A later revised list of losses is as follows: Ely, Walker & Co., $65,000; Haggerty & Son, total $50,000; Mrs. Barrett, building, $25,000; Frank & Frank, $8,500; Mayer, $1,200; total, $144,000; entire loss covered by insurance, with the exception of $20,000 on the Haggerty stock.

At Beloit, Wis., Loss Several Thousand Dollars, Partially Insured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Dec. 21.—P. H. Crann's cigar factory, located in the second story of Brown Block, State street, was burned out last night. The fire originated in the drying-room. The loss is from $5,000 to $6,000 in stock; insured for $1,000 each in five companies and the Germans of Freeport, and $500 each in the Hartford and Phœnix Companies. The clothing stock on the first floor was badly damaged by water; insured for $4,000 in the National of Hartford and Manufacturers' of Boston. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured in several companies.

Heavy Loss at Oswego, N. Y., Wednesday Night.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The Masonic Block, owned by the United States Life-Insurance Company, New York, was burned last night, together with the Union Hotel, adjoining. Loss, $35,000; partly insured.

A Fire in New York City.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Fire broke out tonight in the book-bindery of Robert Rutter, 116 and 118 East Fourteenth street, and did damage to the extent of $50,000; partly insured. Although the fire was directly opposite Tony Pastor's theatre, the audience was unaware of the fact.

In Chicago.

A defective flue caused a $25 fire at No. 899½ West Randolph street and an alarm from Box No. 423 at 2:47 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Elizabeth Lorrison is the occupant.

The alarm from Box No. 453 at half-past 7 o'clock last evening was caused by a window-curtain being blown against a gas-jet in the residence of Mr. H. W. Caldwell, at No. 507 West Monroe street. Damage nominal; no insurance.

THE WEATHER.

Severe Condemnation of Wiggins by the Chief of the Signal Service.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—In a letter to the New York *Tribune* on the prediction of Mr. E. Stone Wiggins, of Ottawa, Can., that on March 11, 1883, a great storm will sweep over the earth, that no vessel can live out at sea, and which will spread universal destruction all over the globe, Gen. W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer of the United States, says: "Too severe rebuke cannot be inflicted upon those who attempt to deceive or needlessly alarm the people by publishing such statements as that of Mr. Wiggins. Their words are totally untrustworthy, and the people should be so informed by those who are familiar with the subjects upon which those prophets presume to speak. Such statements fill lunatic asylums, and those who make them are enemies of society. Their publication is a pestilence, and it is the duty of all persons who know and prize the truth to denounce them, and enlighten those who might believe them."

The Prophecy of Wiggins, the New Canadian Weather-Teller.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—Prof. E. Stone Wiggins says he is about to write a letter to the Governor-General warning him of the storm which will sweep the continent in March next. He will advise in case the Princess Louise makes a trip to Bermuda, that the voyage shall not take place in that month.

The following is Prof. Wiggins' reply to C. H. Haswell, Chief Engineer of New York, who inquired as to the probable effects of the great storm prophesied for March:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 15th inst. I have to say that the coming winter will be remarkable for heavy and well-defined storms. If an owner of ships I would not allow one on the Atlantic the 8th of February and the 9th, 10th, and 11th of March, though the former storm will be inferior to the latter. After the middle of April you may begin your marine works with safety, for then will begin a long period free from great storms. Take my advice, and you will save your thousands. Yours truly,

E. STONE WIGGINS.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22—1 a. m.—For the Gulf States, rain, followed by colder clearing weather northeast to northwest winds, rising barometer in the west portion, and falling followed by rising barometer in the eastern portion.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light rain, followed in the west portion by colder clearing weather, and variable winds, shifting to north and west.

For the Lower Lake region, light rains, partly cloudy weather, stationary or a slight fall in temperature, southerly to westerly winds in the west portion, and rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, slightly colder northwest to southwest winds, higher barometer, and clearing weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, clearing, colder weather, north to west winds, and higher barometer in Mississippi and southern portions of the Missouri Valley.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola and Galveston.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The storm which was central in the Upper Lake region yesterday morning has moved northward, and a second storm has developed on the West Gulf coast. Cloudy weather and rain continue in the Southern Middle States and Lake region, and sleet is reported from New York and Northern New England. The temperature has risen slightly on the Atlantic coast, with variable winds. It has also risen slightly in the Lower Lake region, with southerly winds. Slightly colder and fair weather prevails in the Northwest, where the barometer has risen, with north to west winds. Colder northerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain are reported from the Southwest. The barometer is highest northeast of New England, lowest near Lake Superior. The following special temperatures were reported at 2 p. m. yesterday: Washington, 44; Norfolk, 57; Savannah, 68; Atlanta, 50; Jacksonville, 72; Pensacola, 69; New Orleans, 69; Galveston, 57; San Antonio, 63; Tucson, 52; Los Angeles, 64; San Diego, 61. Generally cloudy weather and rain are indicated for the Southern, Middle, and New England States Friday, followed Saturday by slightly colder clearing weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	34	32	S.	Light.	.00	Sleet.
Augusta	40	36	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Bismarck	14	—	N. E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Buffalo	40	34	S. W.	Fresh.	.12	Rain.
Cairo	50	44	N. W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	47	38	N. W.	Fresh.	.15	Rain.
Cincinnati	46	38	S. W.	Fresh.	.06	Rain.
Cleveland	42	36	S. W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Davenport	34	30	S. W.	Fresh.	.01	Clear.
Deadwood	32	30	N. W.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
Denver	42	30	N. W.	Brisk.	.04	Clear.
Detroit	38	30	S. W.	Fresh.	.20	Rain.
Dodge City	50	38	S. W.	Fresh.	.02	Clear.
Dubuque	34	32	N. W.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
Duluth	32	32	N. W.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
Erie	42	34	S.	Brisk.	.04	Rain.
Escanaba	36	32	S.	Fresh.	.06	Rain.
Fort Assiniboine	32	32	S. W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	32	32	S. W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	32	—	N. W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Fort Smith	52	44	S. W.	Light.	.06	Clear.
Galveston	57	54	N.	Brisk.	.16	Rain.
Grand Haven	40	34	S. W.	Fresh.	.04	Rain.
Huron, Dak	17	12	N. W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	45	41	W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Keokuk	40	34	S. W.	Light.	0	Clear.
La Crosse	34	30	N. W.	Light.	.02	Rain.
Las Animas	36	30	S. W.	Light.	.06	Clear.
La Crosse	34	30	S. W.	Light.	.02	Clear.
Leavenworth	50	40	S. W.	Fresh.	.01	Clear.
Louisville	53	50	S. W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Little Rock	54	48	N. W.	Light.	.—	Rain.
Marquette	32	—	—	Calm.	0	Clear.
Memphis	56	51	N.	Light.	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	34	32	S. W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Minnedosa	20	16	N. W.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
Moorhead	13	0	N.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
Nashville	52	46	S. E.	Light.	.06	Clear.
North Platte	36	34	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Omaha	37	34	N. W.	Fresh.	.01	Clear.
Oswego	39	35	S. W.	Fresh.	.02	Clear.
Pittsburg	44	40	S. W.	Fresh.	.—	Clear.
Port Eads	72	—	—	—	—	—
Port Huron	41	39	S.	Fresh.	.11	Clear.
Rochester	40	34	S. W.	Brisk.	.04	Clear.
San Antonio	63	60	N. W.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Sandusky	47	44	S. W.	Fresh.	.02	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	50	44	S. W.	Fresh.	.01	Clear.
Shreveport	60	50	S. W.	Fresh.	.10	Rain.
Springfield, Ill.	49	40	S. W.	Fresh.	.01	Rain.
St. Louis	52	47	S. W.	Fresh.	.01	Clear.
St. Paul	32	30	N. W.	Light.	.—	Clear.
St. Vincent	12	-4	N. W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Stockton	54	51	N. W.	Light.	.06	Clear.
Toledo	46	42	S.	Fresh.	.04	Clear.
Vicksburg	62	60	N. E.	Fresh.	.10	Rain.
Yankton	24	21	N. W.	Fresh.	.01	Clear.
Washakie	20	16	W.	Brisk.	0	Fair.
Chattanooga	58	—	—	—	—	—

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather.
6:52 a. m.	29.553	38.1	92	S. W.	12	.05	Cloudy.
10:53 a. m.	29.729	39.2	78	S. W.	9	0	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.750	40.0	74	S. W.	9	0	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.857	40.7	79	S. W.	7	—	Cloudy.
10:19 p. m.	29.874	38.1	90	S. W.	7	—	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 41.1.
Minimum temperature, 36.5.
Mean daily barometer, 29.75.
Mean daily thermometer, 39.3.
Mean daily humidity, 88.

BROKE HER ENGINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—The engine of the United States steamer Ranger broke down off the coast of Mexico. She has gone to San Francisco under sail for repairs. This stops surveying in the Pacific for the remainder of the season.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

In all forms of fever the patient needs easily-digested, strengthening nourishment, and generally cool, slightly acid drinks. All these qualities are combined in Arend's Kumyss, the most grateful and nutritious relish for an invalid ever made. Arend's drug-store, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

Wells' Hair Balsam restores gray hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases and dandruff. Makes the hair grow. Prevents baldness. Unequaled for dressing. Contains no oil. Sold

NEW YORK.

Horrible Butchery of an Entire Household by a Negro Wild with Jealousy.

Western Mails Lost by the Burning of a Car on the Hudson River Railroad.

A Forger Who Swindled His Wife but Failed to Capture the Banks.

History of a Pair of Diamonds Which Were Brought from India to America.

HORRIBLE MURDERS.

BRUTAL ACTIONS OF A JEALOUS NEGRO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Alexander Jefferson, a negro, committed a double murder in Brooklyn tonight, and seriously wounded two other persons. At No. 176 Buffalo avenue he killed Mrs. Emma Jackson, an aged colored woman, her daughter Annie, 24 years of age, Henry Hicks, colored, 41 years old, and Celestial Jefferson, 35 years old, the brother of the murderer. Alexander, who loved Annie, was

JEALOUS OF HIS BROTHER

and likes. On several occasions he threatened to kill the entire family. Tonight he stealthily approached the house and discharged the contents of a double-barreled shotgun through the window. The first struck Hicks in the side and killed him instantly. The second struck Celestial and severely wounded him. The murderer next met Mrs. Jackson's throat from ear to ear, causing immediate death, and, after severely cutting Annie Jackson in the breast, made his escape.

BURNED MAIL.

SERIOUS LOSSES FOR THE WEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The storage car in "Train 19," New York & Chicago Railway Post-Office, with contents, was burned about 2 o'clock this morning six miles west of Schenectady. It contained mostly the newspaper mail for the Toledo & Wabash connection, but a part of the paper mail from New York for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Nebraska. The post-office authorities announce that as near as can now be ascertained the mail from this city consumed in the burning postal-car on the Hudson River Railway consisted of matter received at the general post-office between 9 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. of the date for the following cities and States: Three pouches forest letters for San Francisco, two pouches foreign letters for Chicago, two pouches foreign letters for Chicago, and with the exception of about five sacks saved the following

PAPER MAIL:

San Francisco, eighteen sacks; Chicago, six-teen; St. Louis, seven; Toledo, three; St. Joseph, one; Iowa, seven; Minnesota, forty-three; Nebraska, twenty-three; Wisconsin, fifty-four; Idaho, eight; Oregon, fourteen; Wyoming, eight; Washington, twelve; Montana, ten; Dakota, fourteen. The Pacific foreign mail mailed during the twenty-four hours preceding 7:30 p. m. of the 20th was also included in the mail destroyed. In addition to the above it is believed that at least a large portion of the foreign paper mail for the same section received yesterday per Steamers Bolivia, City of Chester, and St. Laurient was destroyed. The train to which this car was attached left New York at 8:30 Wednesday night.

THE FORGER'S WIFE.

BOTH WIFE AND BANK VICTIMIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bullard, married a month ago in Baltimore, have been spending the honeymoon in this city, staying at Earle's Hotel. Wednesday evening Mr. Bullard gave his wife a Christmas present of a check for $2,000 drawn on the Fifth Avenue Bank. Mrs. Bullard hurried to the bank, but when she presented the check the paying teller hesitated, consulted with Cashier A. S. Frissell, and she was requested to step into the ladies' waiting-room. She soon ascertained that her husband was a swindler; that he had made an attempt to cheat the bank out of $9,000, and that the Central Office detectives were looking for him. Inspector Byrnes soon satisfied himself that the woman was an innocent victim, and she went to her apartments at Earle's Hotel to discover that her husband had abandoned her, and that a detective watched her room. Mrs. Bullard met the rascal in Baltimore five weeks ago.

SHE WAS A WIDOW.

They met in a boarding-house, and when he asked her to be his wife he said that he had ample means, and exhibited what appeared to be bank-books, certificates of stock, and receipts from safe-deposit companies. They were married, and came to this city Nov. 25. Bullard affected extreme piety, visited charitable institutions, and prayed ostentatiously night and morning. Soon after his arrival in this city Bullard picked up an acquaintance with a grocer who has an account at the Fifth Avenue Bank. He is about to dispose of a paying business and retire. Bullard entered into negotiations with him as W. C. Russell. The grocer believed that Bullard acted in good faith, and did not think it strange when Bullard asked him to introduce him at the bank. Last week Bullard, or "Russell," as he has been introduced, called at the bank, and, producing

A CHECK FOR $9,000

on the Western Bank of Philadelphia, and what appeared to be a pass-book on the bank, asked for a passbook on the Fifth Avenue Bank and an authorization to draw on the $9,000, which latter was not granted. The check for $9,000 came back from Philadelphia marked "n. g." As a matter of course, all the banks and Inspector Byrnes were given notice. A day or two later the swindler's plans were exposed by the arrival for certification from the Tarrytown National Bank of a check drawn by W. C. Russell for $8,000. Bullard gained nothing by this transaction. Then came William Bullard's check for $2,000. It was signed R. C. Bullard, but the handwriting was "Russell's," and the identification of it by the paying-teller was instantaneous. The police say that Bullard has been operating in Washington, Baltimore, Utica, and Tarrytown.

SPARKS.

TWO DIAMONDS WITH A HISTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Two singularly fine and rare diamonds, owned by a Maiden Lane diamond importer, have lately been interesting the trade here. The stones have an eventful history, and their qualities are such as to command the most enthusiastic admiration of experts. They are pale blue in color, and beside them pure white diamonds are dimmed by contrast. The gems are so identical in weight and color—eight and a half carats each—that it is the opinion of many that they were never cut from separate stones; but that they were always distinctive is a fact pretty well established. Their age is mythical, as nothing like them has been mined in the past 300 years. When Warren Hastings was Governor-General of India they passed into his hands, but they soon returned to native ownership, and came to light again at the time of the Indian mutiny. After this they were carried to Europe, and were bought by a wealthy Russian nobleman, who had them recut in Amsterdam. This nobleman got into political trouble in Russia, and at last left the Empire. Ultimately one of the jewels was lost at the gaming table

AT MONACO,

and was held subsequently by the family of M. Blanc, who managed the great gambling-house. The other diamond passed into the hands of a Paris jeweler, and was afterwards purchased by the Duke of Brunswick, who tried to find its mate, but failed.

A year ago the mate appeared in Paris with other jewels belonging to Mme. Blanc, the widow of the gambling-house magnate. It was then bought, for what sum is not stated, by an agent of the New York diamond merchant, but several years before this the stone which the Duke of Brunswick had owned had in turn disappeared, and the recent purchaser of the Blanc diamond, who knew of its existence, had no hope of discovering the much-sought-for gem. About two months ago a member of his firm made a business trip to the Western States, in the course of which he

VISITED CHICAGO.

By mere accident he encountered there a certain wealthy pork-packer, and, with mingled feelings of amazement and delight, saw gleaming on his shirt-front a large blue diamond, which seemed to be a wonderful match for the rare stone locked up in the home office. He telegraphed immediately to his partners here, and, after the exchange of a few dispatches, a trusted clerk hastened from this city to Chicago, bearing with him the Blanc diamond for the purpose of comparison, which, being made, showed beyond all doubt that the missing mate had been found. The dealer entered into negotiations for its purchase, and finally became its possessor for a sum which, though large, was much below its value as one of the remarkable pair.

THE PORK-PACKER

had worn his diamond for several years, in entire ignorance of its history and of the fact that its exact duplicate had ever existed. During a visit to England he bought it of a Hebrew diamond dealer in London. The news of their reunion has excited some diamond merchants in Paris who are very anxious to secure them, and have been sending cable messages on the subject during the last few days. It is not believed, however, that the gems will be permitted to leave this country.

ITEMS.

A GERMAN TRAGEDIAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Herr Barnay, the celebrated German tragedian, arrived in this city today on the steamship Werra. He is under an engagement at the Thalia Theatre, where he will appear Jan. 1. He has been playing in London for some time in the Meining en company in Shakspearean pieces. He was not a member of that company, but had been engaged for some of the leading rôles.

HAVERLY.

Col. J. H. Haverly, who has just returned from Chicago, is in glowing terms of the theatrical business in that city. He says he has taken two new theatres in Salt Lake City, one in Portland, Ore., and one in Victoria, B. C. He is now negotiating with Mapleson to bring out grand opera in the California Theatre, San Francisco.

HERR MOST.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Herr Most, the Socialist, leaves for Chicago Friday night.

HEAVY JUDGMENT.

The Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg has filed a judgment for $309,375 against the Siemens-Anderson Steel Company.

POISONOUS SERPENTS.

Statistics of the Numbers of Folks They Kill.

Harper's Young People.

Venomous snakes are those which have two hollow teeth in the upper jaw through which they eject poison into the wound made by their bite. The great majority of snakes are not venomous, but nevertheless there are more venomous snakes in the world than most men really require.

There are two classes of venomous snakes —those whose bite is certain death, and those whose bite can be cured. The only venomous snake known in the Europe is the viper, but its bite is seldom fatal. In the United States, with the possible exception of New Mexico and Arizona, there are only three venomous snakes—the rattlesnake, the copperhead, and the moccasin. All our other snakes are harmless. In some places the copperhead is known as the fire-headed adder, but the other species of snakes, to which the name "adder" is often given by country people, are as harmless as the pretty little garter snake.

Central and South America have many venomous snakes whose bite is always fatal. Among those best known are the coral snake, the tubora, and the diamond. A British naval vessel, on its way up a South American river a few years ago, anchored for the night, and a number of officers thought they would go ashore and sleep in a deserted shanty that stood on the bank, where they fancied that the air would be cooler than it was on board the vessel. When they reached the shanty one of them said he thought he would go back to the ship, and all the others, with one exception, said they would follow him. The officer who determined to stay swung his hammock from the beams of the roof, and was soon asleep. Early in the next morning, and to his horror, found that three snakes were sleeping on his body, and that others were hanging from the rafters or gliding over the floor. He recognized among them snakes whose bite meant death within an hour or two, and he did not dare to move a finger. He lay in his hammock until the sun grew warm, and the snakes glided back to their holes. His companions had noticed that the place looked as if it was infested with snakes, but had cruelly refrained from warning him. The officer was one of the bravest men that ever lived, but he could never speak of his night among the snakes without a shudder.

In one of the West India Islands—Martinique—there is a snake called the lance-headed viper, which is almost as deadly as the coral snake. The East Indies are full of venomous snakes, and East India nearly 20,000 persons are killed every year by snake bites. Of the East Indian snakes whose bite is incurable the cobra is the most numerous, but the diamond snake, the tubora, and the ophiophagus are also the cause of a great many deaths. The British Government has offered a large reward for the discovery of an antidote to the poison of the cobra, but no one has yet been able to claim it.

Africa, like all tropical countries, has many species of venomous snakes. The horned cerastes is the snake from whose bite Cleopatra is said to have died, and from its small size and its habit of burying itself all but its head in the sand, it is peculiarly dreaded by the natives. The ugliest of these snakes is the great puff-adder, which often grows to the length of five or six feet, and whose poison is used by the natives in making poisoned arrows.

It is a very curious fact that the poison of venomous snakes cannot be distinguished by the chemist from the white of an egg. And yet one kind of snake poison will produce an effect entirely unlike that produced by another kind. The blood of an animal bitten by a cobra is decomposed and turned into a thin, watery substance like fluid, while the blood of an animal bitten by a coral snake is solidified, and looks very much like currant jelly. Nevertheless, the poison of the cobra and that of the coral snake seem to be precisely alike when analyzed by the chemist, and apparently composed of the same substances in the same proportion as is the white of an egg.

He Wanted a Hat.

Hartford (Conn.) Times.

A resident at the North End was awakened at about 3 o'clock this morning by the vigorous and hurried strides of a man with a heavy pair of boots thundering across the piazza, followed by a violent ringing of the door-bell. Before he could get to the door the bell rang loudly two or three times. In response to "Who is there?" the answer came in a loud and excited voice, "Let me in, I'm freezing; give me a hat!" With-out waiting for an answer, the excited caller jerked the bell-pull and again repeated: "Let me in, I'm freezing; give me a hat!" "You can't come in," was the answer. "Yes I will; let me in," and he shook the door savagely and again pulled the bell furiously. The gentleman called out, "Go away, or I'll call the police." Mr. Deerham replied, "Call the police at once, I'm freezing, I want a hat. I've hunted for the police an hour and could not find one." The gentleman inside thought he had a lunatic to deal with, and declined to open the door. For nearly half an hour the wild fellow kept up his racket, and the door and the door-bell stood the siege. Then the man on the outside suggested a compromise. "If you will give me a hat," he said, "I'll leave." A lady of the household got an old hat, and the fellow was told to step to the window and take it. He did so, and then went rapidly down town.

Gone Over to Rome.

A sensation has been created in England by the going over to the Church of Rome of Sir Tatton Sykes and his family. Lady Sykes is a daughter of Mr. George Cavendish-Bentinck. Sir Tatton is enormously rich, and owns a rent-roll in the East Riding of Yorkshire alone amounting to some $350,000 a year. The three properties of Lord Herries, Sir Tatton Sykes, and Lord Ripon—all three of whom are now Roman Catholics—constitute a continuous stretch of land sixty-eight miles long, reaching nearly across the finest portion of Yorkshire. Another notable conversion to the Catholic faith is also whispered of in London. It is said to be quite as important, and indeed sensational, as any of those above named.

No sooner was Sir Tatton Sykes made up his mind to abandon the Anglican Church than he formed the munificent intention of building, solely at his own cost, a cathedral for the Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster. A site already secured by Cardinal Manning, close to Archbishop's House, will be utilized by Sir Tatton, whose cathedral will resemble in its architecture the cathedral at Cologne.

CHANGES AT CHESTER.

What Five Years Have Done for the Southern Illinois Penitentiary.

A Location Both Picturesque and Useful—The Wealth of the Hills.

A Model Prison Built by Convict Labor of Chester Stone and Brick.

Rip-Rap—The Brickmaking Boom—The Shoe-Shop—"Beat the Prison"—"The Sky-Guide," Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHESTER, Ill., Dec. 22.—There is a charming air of picturesque wildness about Chester scenery that at once attracts and interests one who has ridden for miles and miles over the average Illinois railroad and seen nothing but a monotonous expanse of prairie. Chester is situated away down in the extreme southern corner of Randolph County, near the confluence of the Mississippi and Kaskaskia, and on a high, ragged bluff overlooking the Father of Waters, and is divided geographically into Chester-on-the-Hill and Chester-under-the-Hill. The city boasts of a population of 3,000, the "heft" of which is on the hill and considerably scattered all over it. I don't know that I can better describe Chester-on-the-Hill than by quoting an apt remark of Charley Dowell, the prison Purchasing Agent, as we rode through it. "It's like the Dutchman's house," he sententiously observed; "an inch and a half wide and a mile and a half long." When you are in Chester-under-the-Hill and want to go to the other place, you follow a route laid out on the principle of a cross-cut saw and get off anywhere you like, for wherever you stop you will be in some portion of Chester-on-the-Hill. To see the whole show involves merely a longer walk and an expenditure of more breath until you bring up on the broad plateau-like surface at the top, and cast your eye up and down and across the river, over the American Bottom, and into Missouri. The Mississippi took a short cut across the country a while ago some eight miles above Chester, to the Kaskaskia, and made an island out of the inclosed land. From the hilltop you can get a fair view through an opera-glass of St. Mary's, Mo., and on a clear day you are rewarded with a glimpse at the ancient Town of St. Genevieve, several miles above. Chester-under-the-Hill winds along the side and foot of the cliff, following the shore line. A walk of two miles north along the river road brings you to

THE PRISON.

Before it rolls the Mississippi immediately below its junction with the Kaskaskia. Behind it on the east is the frowning bluff on which you perhaps stood as you wandered out to the northern verge of Chester-on-the-Hill. Another high bluff looks down on it from the south. It is all in limestone, and in the uncovered portion you recognize the prison stone-quarry, apparently good for an almost inexhaustible supply of the best sort of building material. Facing and ascending to the east, across which lies another hill, skirts the prison on the north. A stockade, with its guard-box and guard here and there, runs along the south side, past from the south end of the warden-house, or main building, to the northern end of the cell-house, now on level ground and now taking the hill and forces what might be called the convict's dead-line.

Probably no other State institution in Illinois ever had a harder time getting started than the Chester Penitentiary. It was an accident to birth, growing out of the inquiry as to the advisability of enlarging the prison at Joliet. There has been nothing accidental about it since. It has had to fight its way in the Legislature and to fight hard, but it has had its share of the appropriations, and, utilizing the natural resources at hand, has made a pretty good investment of what it got. Everybody remembers the fight over the location and the charges of a "steal" by which Jake Bunn, who owned the land, was said to have been enriched to the tune of $30,000. Few perhaps know that the land entered only 125 acres, which was sold to the State at $25 an acre, or $3,000 all told—a little circumstance which would seem to make the story of the alleged steal somewhat apocryphal. Then the location was attacked per se. In spite of the fact that it possessed a perfect natural drainage, assured cheap transportation on the river for all time, was 100 miles nearer the Southern market than St. Louis, could furnish convict labor, when the prison got started, at 50 to 60 cents a day, when labor in St. Louis cost from $2 to $4 a day, and promised to supply all the stone and brick the institution could use or sell—in spite of all this the location was denounced as altogether bleak, dismal, inaccessible, and generally unattractive. Hostile critics gleefully predicted that nobody would ever invest a cent in convict labor at Chester, and that the State's money was as good as sunk in the river.

THAT WAS FIVE YEARS AGO.

For the first year or so the prospect was somewhat cloudy. There were ravines to be filled, ravines to fill, elevations to be leveled, and a hundred other odd jobs to be done. The scenes about the place in those days, while busy enough, had little in them to be attractive, and the average visitor went away with mud on his boots and a cloud of sulphur generally marking his path. Loud and deep were the curses it got. But for all that the contractors went on with the building—the two-story brick which for a time was to be Warden-house, prison, kitchen, and everything in one—and things generally began to assume some sort of shape. The first building completed, 200 convicts—as choice a collection of villains as ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship—were brought down from Joliet, worked for the State by day, and were locked up by the State by night. To prevent them from getting lost, straying away, or being stolen, a stockade was thrown around the yard and a number of gentlemen with Winchester rifles mounted into the guard-boxes and carefully drew a bead on them. The contractors hired them from the State and they went to work to erect their future home—the present prison. They dismantled and cut down a hill, cleared, leveled, and filled for a site, quarried and dressed the limestone, and made some of the best brick that ever came out of a kiln. While quarrying the limestone they discovered a valuable quarry of rich, brownish-yellow sandstone. This was utilized for the front of the Warden-house, and has since been found so suitable to the purpose that the entire front of the cell-house building, the cell-house, and the new solitary. The grumbling about the location gradually began to subside, and while it has not all disappeared, there is a very evident inclination abroad to concede that the State has spent its money, on the whole, wisely and well. Two hundred men were leased last spring to work in the shoe-shop at 51 cents a day, or about three cents a day more than other institutions were then getting. A few days ago the Commissioners let their second contract—150 men to work in the quarry at 77 cents per man per day—to Thomas F. Mitchell, of Bloomington. A day or two later they let the third—seventy to 100 men at 77½ cents—to Wilson & Co., of Chicago. Instead of the 200 "hard citizens" it started with, the institution now has about 550 convicts, although it could take care of 800 and, if the Commissioners are right in their figuring, would be self-supporting with that number.

THE PRESENT AUTHORITIES.

The general management and supervision of the institution, as at Joliet, are in the hands of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor. The present board consists of Gen. James S. Martin of Salem, Isaac Clemelts of Carbondale, who was one of the first Commissioners and is now serving his second term, and Col. James T. Cooper of Alton. Maj. John C. Salter, the popular and efficient Warden, has been with the prison from the start. Deputy-Warden Starkweather is his right-hand man in the details of the prison management, while Alcck Sholl, the Chief Clerk, looks after the books and accounts, and Purchasing-Agent Dowell after the supplies. Maj. Salter has a good working staff, and no small part of his success is due to the intelligent and faithful manner in which they have seconded his efforts in promoting the welfare of the institution.

The average visitor here with a vague idea that a good deal of money has been spent on the prison starts out on his arrival to see what the State has received in return. The reader is probably subject to a like curiosity. The Commissioners were fortunate in having the experience of other similar institutions to profit by, and what they have done has elicited the almost unanimous verdict of the best prison authorities in the country, that the Chester Penitentiary, as far as it has got, may well rank as

A MODEL INSTITUTION.

The first object which engages the attention, of course, is the Warden-house, with its sandstone front—solid, substantial, but not forbidding. The basement serves for the female prison—it has only seven inmates now—the first floor for the offices and the Warden's dining-room, and the upper floor for the Warden's family residence. Back of the Warden-house and immediately adjoining is the Deputy-Warden's and guards' house on the first floor and the chapel above, crowned with a cupola overhead. Passing through an iron gate at the northern end of the chapel building, as it is called, you are face to face with the marvelous cell-house, and from the top of the front staircase descending to its floor you sweep in the four tiers of cells. The cell-houses are down exactly the same plan, from floor to the ceiling. In the morning the sunlight enters every cell door on the east side of the corridor. In the afternoon every cell on the west side is similarly visited up to sundown. At no time is there a dark cell in the whole cell-house. The west side, from which the lucky convict can look through his cell-grating out on the Warden's garden and the Mississippi, as it rolls on by the prison, is in as great demand with the average prisoner as a lower berth near the middle of a sleeping-car to the average traveler.

THE VENTILATION

is simply perfect. Each cell is provided with two ducts—one near the top for the admission of fresh air, and the other in the lower left-hand corner to carry off "the prison odor" through the roof of the cell-house. How is the fresh air obtained? Immediately north of the cell-house is what is known as "the fan-tower"—a circular stone structure with a tower roof. An air-fan, run by a steam-engine and revolving at a high rate of speed, creates a current of air which is forced through an air-tunnel to a central location under the cell-house, whence it is distributed into each of the 560 cells through the little air ducts before referred to. The pure, cool air is thus driven into a cell, and in turn drives out the impure. The result is a complete change of air every minute. When a convict is accommodated with quarters at Chester, it is a clear and unmistakable case of being "put in the 'cooler.'" The cell-house is lighted, as is also the whole prison and the yard, and the City of Chester itself by electricity. An electric light swings in each corner, while the sides are provided with gas-brackets, chiefly for use in case of an emergency. The underground sewerage system—one of the most important items in a penitentiary building—was constructed on a scale intended to last, and is as perfect in its workings and its results as the novel and effective scheme of ventilating the cells.

It would be passing strange if there were not at least one defect in the construction of the cell-house, and a little circumstance that happened not long ago, and came very near resulting in an escape, brought it to light. So far as known, however, it is

THE ONLY BLUNDER

that can be charged up to the Commissioners, and that it is a blunder they frankly admit. The southern half of the cell-house, which was built first, is of Joliet stone, and a solid stone slab forms the roof of every cell. The northern half was built of Chester stone, but when it came to ceilings it was decided to practice economy and use brick arches. A prisoner by the name of Joe Abbly, in for life for killing his father, occupied a cell in the northern portion of the cell-house. He was a stone-cutter, having assisted in building the cells and knowing just how they were made, he set out to unmake his own and the one above it. With a simple tool he had secreted while in the stone-yard, and by accurately timing the visits of the guard and rigging up a "dummy" made out of his bedclothes, he experienced little difficulty in burrowing through the two tiers of stone overhead, and was to gain the inside roof of the cell-house, as he did, crawl through the ventilating-shaft to the outer roof, and reach terra firma by a staging on which the men had been making some repairs. But he encountered an unexpected obstacle in the ventilating-shaft. One man had already "beat the prison" by that route and the Warden had thrown an iron grating across it to prevent anything further in that line. Abby's attempts to cut the grating raised something of a racket, roused the guards, and led to his recapture. The holes in the two tiers are still pointed out to visitors, but Abbly is in another cell, with a solid stone slab above him. The Commissioners will remedy this defect at an early day by the use of stone flagging or boiler-iron for the roof over the top tier.

On emerging at the east door of the cell-house the first object that attracts one's attention is the new brick laundry, the upper portion of which it is intended to use as the female prison. To the left of this are the brick convict kitchen, with its upper story used as a hospital, the engine-house, boiler-house, gas-house, machine-shops, etc. Beyond these are the brick-yards, with their improved brickmaking machinery, brick-kilns, etc. The most noticeable building on the right is

THE PRIMEVAL PENITENTIARY

itself—a plain, long, two-story brick building, now used as the shoe-shop. It stands on an elevation, and a gang of convicts are now digging away at the foundations, preparatory to the addition of a basement story, which will meet the constant outcry of the shoe department for more room. Near the shoe-shop is the new solitary—a small, but massive-looking sandstone pile—with its companion guard-house attached. The institution has heretofore been hampered by not a cells for solitaries, but it now has a building as secure as the rock of Gibraltar and about as attractive for a protracted residence. The solitary done consists of being chained up to the cell-door during working hours, a bread-and-water diet, and the soft side of a plank at night. As a rule one dose carefully administered for a day or two takes the starch out of the most refractory convict, and the knowledge that he can have a repetition of it whenever he does anything to deserve it generally deters him from doing it. From the solitary it is only a few steps to the harness-shop, which is in one corner of the barn. In time Chester hopes to show a more extensive "plant" devoted to the manufacture of "horse-clothing."

These are the more important of the several buildings. From them one naturally wanders across and up to

THE STONE-QUARRY

to see the blasting, watch the men get out, break, and load the stone, while the stone-cutters, hard at work on the little stone-houses, and inspect the process of dressing down the stone blocks by convict labor. The chief use for the stone just now is in the way of rip-rap, which is sold to the General Government—the present contract calls for 30,000 cubic yards at $1.50 a yard—to protect the Mississippi's banks. The stone is gotten out of the quarry in all possible shapes, and is then broken up in rough pieces of two sizes and loaded once on the stone-cars. The latter are hauled out to the river bank by mules, gently prodded now and then by the convict drivers. There the tracks are continued into a crude inclined plane with a way. As the loaded car descends it pulls up an empty one from near the river's edge. When the loaded one strikes the platform at the end of the route the movable bed of the car is suddenly jerked up from the wheels and the rip-rap goes rattling down into the barge beneath. By this time there is another loaded car at the top to come down and haul up the empty one as it descends. The convicts and the mules do the work and the guards keep a sharp lookout to see that nobody gets away. Considerable of this rough stone, too, has gone into the embankment in front of the penitentiary. Part of the ground originally was a ravine. This has been filled up and the bank extended out towards the river's edge. Then the prison folks got up a scheme to wash down the clay soil from the hills. The water was forced up from the river and then utilized to wash down the dirt through a large open trough. In this way they accomplished two objects at once—uncovered more quarry, and leveled up their artificial embankment. The excavations from under the present shoe-shop are now being dumped on the bank to further level off and bring it up to grade. The embankment starts at a point about opposit the northern end of the cell-house, and extends along the entire penitentiary front. In time it will be converted into a park, with shade-trees, flowers, and walks, and will add immensely to the appearance of the place.

THE BRICKMAKING INDUSTRY.

"All the indications," said Commissioner Clements as we went through the brick-yard, "point to brickmaking as a permanent industry here. We sold 1,250,000 last year at $4 per 1,000 to a St. Louis firm for the Cotton Press, and the contracts we have let in the last few days show what outsiders think of our clay and the advantage of convict-labor in the manufacture of that clay into brick. It is very doubtful whether the supply of good brick in this country, and especially in the West, can ever be made to equal the demand. There is another point of considerable importance: This labor in the brick-yards is not confined labor, so that our convicts do not come into competition with the skilled artisans of the State. But in order to carry on brickmaking in a way most profitable to the State we must have more room. Our present brick-yard is cramped, and we want an appropriation to buy sixty more acres just across the ravine on the north—another hill full of rich clay, fully equal to that now in use, with a bed of fine-flow-Texans now keeping him company, robbed stage-coaches and things for years, down to the fellow who shoves a counterfeit nickel and is structure way." The only boarders in whose fare Chicagoans will perhaps feel any special interest are Doyle, the counterfeit-bond man, Pete Williams, whose notions of high art differed from those entertained by the postal authorities and who attempted to "break" court-room, and Ralph, who devoted his misdirected talents to the fabrication of worthless match-bonds. Doyle is employed in the office at the shoe-shop packing and nailing up boxes. He took the "stretch" pretty hard at first, but has complacently settled down to prison life, and everybody says a good word for him. In fact, he is a model prisoner, doing his work quietly and well, and never complaining. He still maintained his innocence, as I chatted with him a few moments at his bench, and yet practically admitted that in so many words that he was wearing the martyr's crown, refused to admit for a moment that he was undergoing punishment inasmuch as he had done nothing to be punished for. His usual response to the Warden, when the latter tells him he has been to Chicago and met some of his friends, is about like this: "Thank you, Warden; you and my friends are all gentlemen." He has refused to allow his family to come to see him, out of regard for their own feelings, not his, and unconsumingly looks ahead to the time when he shall have worn out his sentence. His term is twelve years, less what good time he makes, and he has only served five months. Williams is the prison barber and goes out in April. Ralph is making harness and saddles—his old trade—and has turned out some neat-rate work. He will bid the place good-by in January.

WHAT IT HAS ALL COST,

A new prison doesn't jump at once to a point where it is self-supporting, and Chester is no exception to the rule. Of the first appropriation of $350,000 about one-half went for maintenances. The amount fell short, and the next Legislature appropriated $85,000 to cover the deficiency, $240,000 for maintenance for the next two years, and $150,000 for construction. The last General Assembly gave another $200,000 for maintenance and $60,000 for construction. During the last two years the Commissioners have put up the convict kitchen, laundry, solitary and Deputy's office, and the barn, and finished the chapel, the north addition to the cell-house, the fan-tower, the pump-house, three cisterns, a main and lateral sewer and several smaller ones, and done 113,000 cubic yards of grading. The total cost of these improvements made during the last two years is $193,505, and their total value $188,448. The institution has received from the State, all told, $804,800, and had on hand Oct. 1, 1882, about $60,000, having spent $800,000 which had been used up. The inventory at that date showed that the State had $594,000 worth of property on hand, not counting the cash, and was therefore "out" the difference, or a little over $200,000, for the support of the prisoners since the institution was opened. The total receipts from convict labor, stone-quarry, brickyard, etc., as charged up on the books, amount to $340,498 and swell the grand total of appropriations and earnings to $935,298. What the State has got in return has already been shown, and the contracts just let, at prices much better than anybody had expected, should be set down on the credit side of the prison's ledger. The average visitor, be he never so prejudiced when he lands here, goes away with a very distinct impression that the State hasn't made such a bad investment after all. If the Commissioners are as successful in letting future contracts as they were with the last and get the 800 men they want they profess their willingness to match Chester with Joliet so far as the question of being self-supporting is concerned.

WHAT IT WANTS.

Until the institution is surrounded with a stone wall, as at Joliet, instead of a stockade, the guard force must necessarily be large. A multitude of things have heretofore been paid for out of the current-expense fund, such as furniture for the completed portion of the cell-house and other things constantly required in a new institution, and the cost of the shoe-shop will cost $2,000. They also want from $2,000 to $3,000 for an ice-house, and have an idea that they may get considerable revenue out of the ice business in time. They urge that the stone men must have a shed to work under, and will ask for from $4,000 to $5,000 for that purpose—or less, if they did it can be built more cheaply. Then they will probably ask $1,800 for that land across the ravine on the north. On the hospital question they will leave it to the Legislature whether it will appropriate for a combination hospital for the sick convicts and the criminal insane at, say, a cost of from $40,000 to $50,000, or whether it will appropriate $10,000 for a penitentiary hospital. The present hospital is over the kitchen—not the most suitable or best locality for such a department—and the Commissioners insist that the State should give them a new one. If it wants to send the criminal insane to Chester they have no objection, though they do not care to, and will agree to build for $40,000 or $50,000 a hospital which will answer both purposes. Among other things they propose to do with convict labor during the next two years is to build a wall at the north end of the cell-house, the foundations of which are already in. Speaking for one, Ike Clements remarked to your correspondent that when he saw the prison well on its feet, it would be one of the happiest moments of his life, and one he proposed to celebrate by getting out of the board and letting somebody else take his job. R. W. R.

GIRTH AND GOODNESS.

Not One Per Cent of State-Prison Convicts Really Fat Persons.

New York Sun.

Admitting the existence of exceptions, said an old observer, we will be justified in affirming the rule that the chances are the leaner a man is the more he is predisposed to felony by nature, and the fatter a man is the better he is morally and socially. Warden Fox, at the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, when the reporter sought him for verification of what his fat friend had said, replied: "Well, now that you call my attention to it, I must say that the infrequency of fat men being sent here is really very remarkable. We average about 900 prisoners here constantly, and not 2 per cent of them, in all the years that I have had charge of this institution, have been men weighing 200 pounds. Even those who attain that weight, or near to it, were generally big-framed, raw-boned men—not what could properly be called fat men. Not 1 per cent, I should say, were really fat men, as a rule they weigh about 140 pounds—rather under than over. The heaviest criminal we ever had here was Tweed, who recorded 263 pounds weight. The next heaviest is one we have here now, James Williams, who was sent up for larceny a few days ago. He weighs 230 pounds, and I would take long search over the records to find any more coming near that figure. Fat men seem to be too good-natured to like to injure other people. I'm not prepared to say whether fat develops goodness or goodness develops fat, but they seem to go together. Anybody can see for himself that there is not in society any such disproportionate minority of fat men as 1 per cent—the proportion of them that we have here. Consequently, the inference is unavoidable, that the fat men do infinitly less than their share in peopling penal institutions. And when they do come they are the best prisoners we have. We have far less trouble with large men than with small ones. I cannot think of any other peculiarity of person that is so marked among criminals, as a general rule, as is that of small size. We have red heads and black heads, and white faces and brown faces, low brows and high ones, bull necks and thin ones, all in just about the same proportions that you will meet them about town any day. But, when you come to lean and fat, there the line is wonderfully marked."

The response made by Mr. James Jackson, the old detective at Sing Sing prison, was even more emphatic in recognition of the superior goodness of fat men. He said: "The convicts, either large or small, are very rare indeed. Out of 1,500 convicts now here, we have only two or three fat men, and in the past ten years we have had only two or three. One that I remember was 'Fatty' Dolan, a pickpocket, who died here a few months ago of heart disease. His stature was but 5 feet 4 inch, and he weighed 200 pounds—a great weight for a man of that hight. Another was Robert White, alias 'Whitey Bob,' also a pickpocket, who was five feet eight and a half inches high, and weighed 250 pounds. A third was William Weston, alias 'Bill Conoly,' a hotel thief, five feet nine inches in hight, and 220 pounds weight. And I cannot recall any others. No, there were no others worthy of being called fat. And you must remember that we have had 1,200 or 1,500 here all the time. Of those we have at present, several are stout, strong men, and big, raw-boned men, but not really corpulent men. It would hardly be fair to go entirely by weight, for a small man may be a very fat one, as in the case of 'Fatty' Dolan. I suppose the average weight of convicts will be about 150 pounds, perhaps less. They will run a little heavier here than in the penitentiary, as down there they get younger ones and of a somewhat different class. In hight they nearly all are between five feet six inches and five feet ten inches; not many either shorter or taller. Indeed, aside from the one matter of fatness, there is a wonderful similarity among convicts. Light complexions predominate among them—say light or brown hair and blue or gray eyes—and our most desperate convicts are the smaller-sized ones with light complexions. Red-haired men—really red—are rather scarce. Not more than twenty-five are in our present 1,500 [illegible] suppose that isn't much out of the way of their proportion to the society at large. Our best prisoners are always the fattest ones, but we have so few to make up judgment on that we have even a better opinion of them than they deserve. I should not say that the percentage of fat criminals would go higher than one in 100—not really fat ones."

The Story of Robin Adair and the Earl's Daughter Whom He Taught to Sing Eileen Aroon.

New York Sun.

A paper on "Songs and Song-Writers" was read before the Long Island Historical Society in Brooklyn last night by Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly. He said that none of the great composers of music, Handel excepted, had been a great song-writer, and Handel had said that he would rather be the author of the sweet Irish melody of "Eileen Aroon," now known as "Robin Adair," than all the other songs in the world. He spoke told the story of the origin of "Robin Adair." A young Irish physician of the name of Robin Adair, walking to London, stopped at an inn where there was a Countess whose lor had been broken by the overturning of a stage-coach. His proffered services were accepted, and he performed his work so skillfully that she insisted he should not leave her. Ultimately she took him to London and introduced him to the best social circles. He became enamored of an Earl's daughter and taught her to sing "Eileen Aroon." Afterward he was parted from her by a cruel fate. She connected his name with the song, using it for the refrain, and at length the song as thus changed was picked up and carried by a celebrated tenor upon the English stage, where it met with the same instantaneous success as did "Home, sweet Home." Justice Daly says that the tune of "Auld Lang Syne" had its origin in a Catholic vesper hymn; that "Yankee Doodle" was originally a sword dance, and that "John Anderson, My Jo John," and "Cruiskeen Lawn" were the same tune written in a little different time. This tune was that of an older song than either, which ran, "There was a little man who loved a little maid," and before that, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, it was a dance.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—OPERA.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE SUNDAY EVE.
The McCaull Opera Comique Co.
INCLUDING
Mathilde Cottrelly, Signor Perugini,
Lilly Post, Jos. S. Greenwald,
Louise Pomlin, Francis Wilson,
Jennie Reiferth, Jay Taylor,
Harry Standish, &c.
In Johann Strauss' new Spectacular Opera Comique,
The Queen's Lace Handkerchief.
Chorus of

RAILROADS.

Meetings to Be Held Here Next Week—Rates on East-Bound Freight.

Officers of the Consolidated Michigan Central and Canada Southern.

The "Gilt-Edge"—A New Road Ready to Cut Up Ohio Farms.

Annual Report of Operations of the New York Central & Hudson River Road.

Stormy Meeting at Cincinnati of the Chicago and Ohio River Pool Association.

Important Railroad Meeting to Be Held in This City Next Thursday.

The meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association, Iowa Trunk Line Association, and the meeting to consider the formation of a lumber pool to Missouri River points and a passenger pool between Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City will commence their sessions in this city Thursday. Now that the Northwestern troubles have been amicably adjusted but little difficulty will be found in settling all matters about which there is any misunderstanding in the Southwestern and Iowa pools. The latter has to take some action regarding the continued diversion of business via the Illinois Central's Omaha route. It is probable that the St. Paul & Omaha, now controlled by the Northwestern, and which formed a part of the Illinois Central's Omaha line, will break its contract with the Illinois Central, and thus prevent the latter from doing any Omaha business. The Northwestern, which is not overfriendly towards the Illinois Central, will not allow contracts to be made for Omaha business if the Illinois Central is to be carried out if a change can possibly be avoided, and railroads have never yet found great difficulty in breaking a contract when they felt inclined to do so.

As regards the formation of a general lumber pool for all lumber from Chicago, and Wisconsin, and Mississippi River points to Missouri River points there can be but little doubt that the object will now be accomplished, as the Omaha fear, which has caused most of the trouble, will be removed. The Northwestern's action, and the latter has all along been in favor of such a pool. The lumber rates are so low now that the roads are losing money by the business, and they are only too anxious to have the rates restored to paying figures. Mr. George Olds, of the Missouri Pacific, who has been intrusted with the task of arranging divisions and percentages for the various lumber rates, has spent days in considering the arguments of the various lines for some days, and he will be prepared at the next meeting to give his decision.

In regard to the proposed formation of a pool for the passenger business between Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City, and St. Louis and Kansas City it is safe to say that no such pool will be formed, as there is too wide a difference regarding this matter between the various roads. Mr. Ingalls has spent days in listening to the arguments of the various lines for some days, and he will be prepared at the next meeting to give his decision.

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Mr. James McHenry and the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio.

A circular has been issued by Mr. James McHenry on the general question of railway administration in America, and having the following special reference to the position of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway:

"In other countries the issues of a railway company in due priorities are as sacred from violation as bankers' engagements, the manager's aim being to develop the company's resources, to bring the revenues up to the capital instead of cutting down the capital to the level of the revenues, and as the revenues of every honestly-managed railway have a tendency to steadily increase year by year, as the business is being built up around it, the holder of the remotest interest in the company sees year by year that he is a step nearer to the receipt of dividends. If the capital of the Atlantic & Great Western were $30,000,000, the company would not, under the present management, be better off than it is. It is not, according to published statements, earning the interest even on $30,000,000, but assume the capital to be $100,000,000. With $3,000,000 yearly net profits it would be a magnificent property. Such a property it is. It has such a revenue from steering in which the proprietors are excluded by plunder of carriings through methods common to a majority of American railways, and which have existed on the Atlantic & Great Western in full atrocity. A recent statement from the highest American authority says, in reference to the most valuable resources of railway revenues, that 'half a little of the rates charged the public reach the treasury of the railroads.' My battle is fought on this ground—viz.: that the people, freighters, and customers are now paying for the use of the Atlantic & Great Western $12,000,000 per annum, but of this little more than one-half leaks from its course before reaching the treasury, and that the remnant all the expenses of earning the whole are paid. This is a fact for it is not a fact, and I propose to have the charge investigated to prove the action of carrying for the company, and bring to a conclusion the contest which has now been going on for nearly twenty years. The solution of our troubles lies in the right collection of our revenues and their honest appropriation."

Annual Report of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The General Auditor of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad has prepared a statement of the operations of the company for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 last. The capital stock of the company remains unchanged, being $89,426,300. The funded debt has been increased $5,000,000 by the issue of first mortgage bonds to that amount, and is now $48,474,895, while the unfunded debt has been reduced $302,312, and now amounts to $5,251,309, making the total funded and unfunded debt Sept. 30 last $53,727,408, against $49,025,718 in 1881. The cost of the road and equipment for the year was $112,756,265, while in 1881 it was $110,-999,215, an increase of $2,656,715, caused principally by additional investments in bridges, buildings, rolling-stock, and land purchases. The number of tons of through and way freight carried eastward and westward in 1882 was 17,-401,476, against 15,834,189 in 1881. The number of passengers carried in 1881 was 8,906,219, and in 1882, 10,938,979. The earnings for 1881 amounted to $22,348,886, and the charges against them were $21,593,911, showing a surplus for that year of $754,483. In 1882 the earnings were $30,028,781, the amount received for freight decreasing more than $2,000,000, and against these earnings the charges amounted to $29,000,000, resulting in a deficiency for the year of $1,401,626. The average profits of the road from the earnings each year for the seven years ending Sept. 30 last has been 6.44 per cent. The gross earnings for October, November, and December, 1882, will show a gain of $1,200,000 over the same quarter for last year.

Setting Up of Rates on East-Bound Freight Billed "In Transit."

Mr. Thomas C. Moore, Joint Agent of the Chicago east-bound pools, has just issued the following circular letter to the roads leading east from this city:

The following telegram has just been received from Commissioner Fink. You will please have your billing made to correspond with the instructions therein contained:

"'At a meeting of the standing committee of the Joint Executive Committee held this day (Dec. 20) the following resolutions were passed:

"'WHEREAS, A considerable amount of freight is still being tendered to the trunk lines at rates in force prior to Dec. 1, which freight being billed as in transit prior to the advance,

"'*Resolved*, That on all traffic reaching the Western terminal of the trunk lines on and after the 21st day of December the trunk lines will accept their full proportion of the full tariff rate of Dec. 1, whether the property is noted on manifest as "In transit prior to Dec. 1" or not. Any legitimate claims for overcharges arising from this action must be settled by voucher, upon proof of satisfactory to the Commissioner that property was actually entitled to the rates in force prior to Dec. 1.'"

First Regular Express Train Over the Genesee Valley Coal Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 21.—The first regular express train over the Genesee Valley Coal Railroad, extending from Rochester to Olean, N. Y., a distance of 106 miles, was run today, the train making good time. This road is known as the Rochester Division of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad. Jan. 1 this and the Chicago Railroad will be merged into the Buffalo, Pittsburg & Western, which will make the main line "extend from Buffalo to New Castle, fifty-two miles from Pittsburg. Through trains will run into Pittsburg over the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Road.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. T. L. Kimball, Assistant General Manager; Mr. E. P. Vining, Freight Traffic Manager, and C. S. Stebbins, General Ticket Agent of the Union Pacific Railway, arrived in the city yesterday from the East, and will leave today for Omaha.

Up to Dec. 15, 9,648 miles of new railroad have been constructed this year, against 7,601 miles reported for the corresponding time last year; 5,838 miles in 1880; 3,594 miles in 1879; 2,343 miles in 1877; and 2,283 miles in 1876. This year's mileage is more than one-fourth greater than that of 1881.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway will sell excursion tickets for the holidays to and from all stations on its line at one and one-third fare for the round trip, Dec. 23, 24, and 25, good to return until Dec. 26, inclusive, and also Dec. 30, 31, and Jan. 1, good to return until Jan. 2, inclusive.

That branch of the Chicago & Northwestern commonly known as the Shipping Elm Road was completed to Eldora, Hardin County, last Saturday, and trains will be running in a few days. The total cost of the line so far has been about $100,000. This road will be completed to Iowa Falls early in the summer of 1883.

The Passenger Department of the Rock Island has just issued its annual almanac for 1883. It is a little handbook brim full of valuable and useful information. The Passenger Department of the Wabash has also issued a handsomely-illustrated book entitled "The Great Wabash Illustrated," giving an interesting history of the country traversed by this line.

Orders were given last week for 750 flat-cars for the Michigan Central, for twelve new locomotives for the Canada Southern, and for thirteen passenger, twenty baggage and mail and two dining cars for the New York Central. This order will make an addition of thirty new locomotives to the New York Central and twenty-five to the Canada Southern equipment this year.

The General Passenger Agent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad announces the completion of the new short line of his road between Milwaukee and Neenah, opening up a new route via Oshkosh and Fond du Lac to Central, Northern, and Western Wisconsin. Commencing Sunday, one daily train will be run each way over the new line and Jan. 1 two additional trains will be put on.

The Tama City extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad is completed. It starts from Tama City, 220 miles west of Chicago, and runs to the Minnesota State line at Elmore, a distance of 132 miles. A western branch runs from Jewell City to Lake City, a distance of fifty-five miles, and another branch runs from Eagle Grove to Calliope on the boundary line between Iowa and Southern Dakota, a distance of 111 miles. The whole length is 355 miles.

Mr. C. M. Levey has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern and Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with headquarters at Keokuk. The appointment will take effect Jan. 1. Mr. Levey has for several years past been the private secretary of General-Manager Potter, of the Burlington. He is a young man of superior abilities and excellent judgment, and there can be no doubt that he will make his mark in his new position.

The gross earnings of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for the second week in December were $230,135, against $207,362 for the corresponding week last year; increase, $21,783. Since July 1 the company has earned $2,337,159, an increase over the corresponding period in 1881 of $218,311. The gross earnings of the Hannibal & St. Joe for the second week in December were $35,230, an increase over the corresponding week last year of $5,230. The gross earnings of the Wabash system for the second week in December are reported as showing a decrease of $15,000.

Regarding the purchase of the North Shore Railway, from Montreal to Quebec, which has caused much comment among railway men, it is learned that the transfer to the Grand Trunk and Vermont Central was brought about by their purchase of a majority of the stock of the road, and that the purchase money has already been paid over. The North Shore road, which had been under lease to the Canada Pacific & Southeastern, was an important factor in the business of that line, and its loss will be a severe blow. The Grand Trunk and Central Vermont will operate it jointly.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Messiah by the Apollo Club.

A magnificent audience was assembled in Central Music Hall last night to listen to the annual performance of Handel's "Messiah" by the Apollo Club. It was the largest house the club has yet drawn for its Christmas entertainments, and its presence was both a compliment to the society and a proof of the confidence and trust people of Chicago feel in the ability to do good work and to faithfully interpret a masterpiece which never grows old, and whose majestic harmonies and glorious chorals will always be heard with pleasure as well as profit. This year the Apollo offered no unusual attraction in the way of distinguished soloists, but relied entirely on local talent. It indulged in no flourish of trumpets and made no rash promises. It put the prices down to popular figures and asked for patronage on its past record and the oft-tested merit of the composition offered for interpretation. And the result of its good management is shown in an actual surplus in the treasury, instead of, as in former years, a deficit. The response to the manifested popular confidence and good will was superb choral work, such as has never been excelled, if ever equaled, here, and an immediate appreciation and enthusiastic approval on the part of the auditors which must have been as gratifying as it was well deserved.

Having recorded a marked success and the general satisfaction of those present with the performance, there is little more to be said of "The Messiah," except to mention the work of the soloists. While the encomiums were as satisfactory as the most exacting could have wished for, and each individual member spasmodically inspired to do his or her best, the fingers pointed rather over-generously and placed in the position of people asked or attempting to carry a heavier burden than they were able to bear. It is true, every allowance is to be made for the unfavorable nature of the task assumed and the lack of experience—which, however, can only be acquired by actual and continued practice—on the part of our local singers in works of so heavy a character. It is necessary also to allow for the very high standard set by the distinguished vocalists who have so often been heard in this oratorio. It is a fact that the solos in "The Messiah" have been sung by the very first singers in the world, and this fact places opera-singers at a great advantage of all succeeding soloists who have to meet the memory and the echoes of the great voice before them. It should also be added that Mr. Bruce Wheeler, who sang last night received very kindly encouragement from the audience, and that nervousness, perfectly natural under the circumstances, interfered in one or two cases to prevent full justice being done to acceptable voices. Mr. Wheeler was fairly creditable from a critical point of view, and not much more, although at times each one of the quartet was aroused to extra effort and sang remarkably well. Miss Dutton, who took the soprano part, for instance, although badly out in her first solo numbers, and not singing true or in time, more than once gave good color and expression to the air, "Come unto Him," etc., and brought out the strong points with ringing effect and good voice. She, too, the beautiful and familiar, "I Know that My Redeemer," was capitally rendered. Miss Dutton has evidently studied faithfully for, aside from the fact that she is familiar with her part without the score, Miss Phoenix, the alto, is entitled to the mildest criticism and to perhaps the greatest praise, since she took the part literally on a day's notice, and, although it was her first appearance with nervousness, rendered her second air, "He shall feed His flock," in a manner deserving of high commendation. Dr. Barnes was the tenor, and showed familiarity with the part and good shading. The main quality of his upper notes is a drawback to what would otherwise be excellent singing, but he has long been and evidently still is a favorite here—a point on which comment is at present unnecessary. Neither Mr. Bruce nor Mr. W. H. Clark could have been improved upon as the bass singer, although his voice betrayed at times a huskiness and uncertainty for which we should like to have this capital artist find a remedy. Mr. Clark has also been more study than he has given them was evident, but so also was his ability to sing them with as good voice as any one heard here. Take the work done as a whole and we may say that the solo part was creditable to our own singers and the chorus work really grand and such as would have seen remarkable anywhere. The large number of voices rendered a new arrangement of the choruses easily possible, and the sopranos and tenors were therefore divided and seated at the rear of the stage behind the ladies. There was a fair orchestra; Mr. Eddy presided at the organ, and Mr. Tomlins was there he is most at home—at the conductor's desk.

BOSTON BANKERS.

Stockholders of the Defunct Pacific Bank Indignant at the Methods of Its Managers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—More than 150 stockholders in the broken Pacific Bank held a stormy meeting today, which resulted in the appointment of a committee and a resolution to raise money to contest the assessment of 100 per cent levied on the stock. The questions discussed were: First, whether the sums already paid in for the so-called new stock and assessments should not be set off against this assessment of the Controller with a possible balance over in favor of the shareholders; second, whether the Directors having the management of the bank are not responsible to the bank for its losses; third, whether parties holding the stock of the bank as collateral can be held to the assessment; fourth, whether the sale of stock at auction by the Directors does not relieve the former owners from assessment; fifth, what effect has the fact that the bank opened its doors again for business after the last annual meeting?

In releasing those shareholders who refused to join in sanction of this proceeding, Charles G. McIntyre, a lawyer, presided, and was very outspoken in his remarks. He said: "When the doings of the bank were first made known to me they were, the public will be astonished to learn the amount of dishonesty and corrupt practices which seem to have been the usual course of proceedings for many a month previous to the vote of increase of capital. The bank was hopelessly insolvent at the time of the vote inducing shareholders to place $500,000 into the bank under the implied, if not express, understanding, that they by so doing they were making a safe investment of money, and that the condition of the bank given to the public at the time the doors were reopened as being worth about $3,500,000 may not realize $500,000." He was very severe on District Needham, the National Bank Examiner.

The discussion that followed was very spirited, and a strong sentiment was expressed in favor of suing the Directors, lighting the Government, and prosecuting Abner L. Benson, the former President.

Resolutions were read and referred to an executive committee setting forth that Bank-Examiner Needham has been proven incompetent and his examinations unworthy of any confidence on account of gross and absurd valuations and subsequent misrepresentations. The resolutions adopted request the Controller of the Receiver to bring suit immediately against the Directors to recover if possible the moneys lost by reason of the wrong-doing and illegal action of the bank, and requesting the Receiver and United States Attorney to inquire into and criminally prosecute all persons who are found responsible for the disaster.

MAGGIE HENNECKE,

Interest in Nebraska Dying Out—A Mysterious Visitor in Milwaukee from Florida.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 21.—There is a slight revival of interest over the Hennecke abduction by the return of Brown, the Hastings detective, from his wild goose chase in Iowa and the liberation from jail of Beck, from Clay County, who was arrested on a charge of being one of the abductors. Beck is very indignant over the arrest and swears vengeance against Brown, Borden, and others for unlawfully keeping him a prisoner. As for Borden, he has skipped for good. In the meantime Brown and others are at work on the case, though they say they have been hindered and thwarted by the revelations of their purposes which the press has made. Popular interest, however, is dying out fast, and unless something new turns up it will cease soon to be a topic of current comment.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 21.—A man calling himself McCallum, claiming to be a Deputy-Sheriff from Jacksonville, Fla., came to the city today and consulted with the Chief of Police regarding Maggie Hennecke. Both remained in close consultation for some time, and nothing definite can be learned about the matter under discussion. McCallum claims to have been active in the Charley Ross case, and having been on the right track when his officers were frustrated when one of these abductors was shot on Long Island. He will not vouchsafe whether he has any clew to the Hennecke girl, but his coming a great distance on his own expense is thought to be significant. The father of the girl refused to give information regarding McCallum's visit.

THE TABOR TROUBLES.

Denver Society Greatly Interested in Mrs. Tabor's Action for Alimony.

A Decision in Her Favor—Alimony May Be Granted Without Divorce.

The Division of Ten Millions Involved in This Important Ruling.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 20.—Several months ago Mrs. H. A. W. Tabor, wife of the pauper king and the present Lieutenant-Governor of the State, entered suit against him in the District Court here for support and maintenance, on the ground of his desertion and her need. In the complaint it was set forth that he had abandoned her bed and board for more than a year. It was also claimed that he possessed $9,500,000 in real and personal estate, and Mrs. Tabor prayed the court to make a division of this enormous wealth between herself and the Governor. The suit was filed during the interesting period of the State when Gov. Pitkin was undecided as to whom he should appoint to succeed Teller in the United States Senate. Tabor was a candidate, and with a view to keeping his chances free from prejudices the local newspapers dismissed the sensation in a few lines, which made light of the cause for action in the case. The attorneys for Tabor filed a demurrer, and the plea was overruled.

The decision of Judge Elliott in overruling the demurrer, as rendered in full, has

CREATED A BIG SENSATION

throughout the city and particularly in society circles. It was thought that, owing to the pecuniary millions of the Lieutenant-Governor and the odd prayer for alimony, unaccompanied by action for divorce, he would readily have the case dismissed on the demurrer. The result is quite to the contrary, the court strongly expressing himself for the plaintiff. The suit is one new in legal questions and important in results. Tabor, after he had amassed his millions from the carbonate mines, it is alleged, set his wife to one side on a $30,000 estate without extending her means of support. She in her old age does not get a dollar, but after living apart from her as best he can in vain for the means to maintaining her household and standing in society, sues him. Tabor fights the suit, and says he will do so to the end, but he has refused to give his reasons for this contest. The arguments on the demurrer, which his attorneys filed, was postponed for months, and when it did come up engaged the attention of the court for two days. Judge Elliott's decision was exhaustive. It reviewed all the causes and technical questions involved, and was strongly favorable to Mrs. Tabor. The following, the gist of it, will prove interesting as an opinion on a new point at law:

It was not for the court to base

ITS OPINION ON PUBLIC POLICY.

The bill alleges that plaintiff and defendant were married in Oshkosh about a quarter of a century ago, and that they lived together until 1880, when a partial separation occurred, and that since January, 1881, the defendant has wrongfully without cause deserted the plaintiff, and failed to provide for her according to her rank and station in life; failed to provide her with necessaries, and refuses to provide her with necessaries. The facts are admitted by the demurrer to be true. The complaint does not say that she is in an absolute state of destitution and want. She says, on the contrary, that she is living in a house, the title of which is in the defendant's name, which, with the household goods therein, is worth about $100,000, but that the bills for her support have not been paid. In certain instances it alleges that a large fortune was accumulated during the time plaintiff and defendant lived together as husband and wife, and that the property of the defendant now amounts to several millions of dollars, and that she is not able without the renting of rooms and other modes of securing an income to pay for the support of herself and family according to her condition of life. It occurs to me that as to what are necessaries is more a matter of evidence than of pleading.

As to the question of obligation, I have no doubt it is the duty of every man to take care of his wife according to his means, and while there is some force to be gained by the defendant's side

OF THE CONTROVERSY

on the score that all the disability of coverture, so far as property is concerned, has been removed from the plaintiff by the statute of this State, and that the Supreme Court has given the fullest affirmance to that legislation in favor of the wife, yet I cannot believe that the removing the disability it was ever the intention of the Legislature to wipe out at the same time the corroditive obligation, as it is said of the husband, to support and care for his wife and family according to his fortune and estate in life. If it affects his obligation at all it is only, in my judgment, a question of degree, and to that extent I think it may very properly be considered in an action of this kind, where the marriage relations are not sought to be dissolved, but only brought to compel the defendant, if he will wrongfully live away from his wife, to support and maintain her so that not only her wants may be supplied, but her standing in society preserved and her feelings considered. I should say it would very much tend to diminish divorces if men understood that as soon as they deserted their wives and families, leaving them without support, there was a competent court to compel them to pay a reasonable sum according to their means for the support of that family whether the wife applies for a divorce or not. I do not see that the wife without a divorce has no other consequence to follow than the right of the wife to

ASK FOR A DIVORCE

a vinculo matrimonii, which places the party who is in the wrong in just as favorable a light after the divorce, gives the same right to marry again, and the same social standing as he had before. It would happen that any man who wanted to get rid of his wife and the care and attention he owes to her, would just simply desert and refuse to pay for her until he drove his wife to apply for a divorce. Many women in our country are disinclined to ask for a divorce on any ground, unless it may be the single ground of adultery, and some may not wish to ask it even on that ground. In such case shall the law allow a man to drive his wife by starvation to do exactly what he wants done? It opens the easiest sort of an avenue for man to do just that sort of thing and say, as is averred in substance in this bill: If you will ask for a divorce you shall have a reasonable allowance, but if you won't you shall pay nothing. I do not know that it is said in stronger as that, but in substance that is allowed her. Can it be possible that it is right upon abstract principles of right and justice, whether it is the law or not, that a man who has without cause deserted his wife can say to her: Unless you will divorce me and set me free from the marriage obligation you shall neither have a dollar of my property nor my

SOCIETY AND COMPANIONSHIP

which I covenanted to you. "If she has done wrong, and has committed the matrimonial offenses, if she deserts him, he may apply himself for a divorce; but for the party who is in the wrong to say to the party who is in the right, 'Unless you will dissolve this tie and set me at liberty in my career of wrong-doing you shall have no further support from me,' is repugnant to my sense of justice. It may be that the courts under circumstances of this kind would not feel called upon to decree the amount of alimony or the sum of maintenance that they otherwise would, but I take it that that is largely a matter of evidence, and not a matter that can arise on demurrer. So far as there are substantial averments that she is left abandoned in a house, it is true that it is worth a fortune to most of us, but the title to which is in her husband, and she holds it subject to his will, as it would seem a mere tenant at will, and the fact that she is left in such a house may add to the inconvenience of maintaining herself out of her own estate, for if she had been left in a more moderate house, one that would not require the same appointments that she is left up in, she might get along easier than she can living in so large a house. Why, many of us would be ruined who get along now very well in our own little homes if someone were to give us a house in the city worth $150,000 and require us to live in it. I am of the opinion that the law is with the plaintiff upon this demurrer to this complaint and that it will be so held in this jurisdiction."

When it is considered that the action prays for a division of $10,000,000, which sum is said to be Tabor's wealth, the importance of this decision will be recognized.

The Ladies' Assembly at Delmonico's.

New York Sun, Dec. 7.

The first assembly, organized, arranged, and presided over by a committee formed of ladies only, took place at Delmonico's rooms on Thursday evening. It hardly necessary to say that it was brilliant and beautiful. The arrangements and decorations exhibited the same refined and elegant taste which distinguished the ladies' ball of last winter, of which this year's assemblies are an offshoot. The company were all guests of the fifty ladies who subscribed, and were received by them in the small reception-rooms opposite the dressing-rooms. The apartments were fitted up in the style of a gentleman's house, with pictures, screens, rugs, and in general atmosphere of home comfort quite foreign to a public entertainment of any kind. Only a limited number of the lady patronesses were present, but the diamonds they wore were dazzling enough to destroy eyes unaccustomed to the blaze. As for Mrs. Astor, it was impossible to look at her without blinking. The back as well as the front of her corsage from throat to waist was one dazzling mass of gems, the more brilliant and effective as she has the good taste not to combine her diamonds with other precious stones. The dresses of the young ladies were whimsical and peculiar to a degree. Indeed, the more eccentric an evening dress can be made in these days the more chic it is considered to be. Miss Astor, for instance, wore white tulle skirts, trimmed and looped with black as brown, while a feathered creature in light grays, whether

gull, owl, or ostrich it would be difficult to decide, was placed conspicuously on the left side, just below the waist. Miss Belle Wilson was in white, with a bed of lilies of the valley on the right of her dress and a pattern of roses on the left. Miss Langdon had a gold bodice and white skirts, trimmed with a profusion of poppies and corn flowers. Miss Chapman's small wreath of roses, worn on one side of her head, had a coquettish and pretty effect. All the dresses were cut low, both in front and back, and sleeves there were none to speak of. Even necklaces, which in former days by their size and massiveness formed a certain shield and covering for bosom or flesh, are now diminished to a row of fashions pearls clasped tightly round the throat. From this one brilliant solitaire may be hung, but it must be worth $20,000 at least, or it were better omitted.

RIOTOUS NEGROES.

The Town of Lincolnton, N. C., the Scene of Disorders of a Serious Nature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 21.—Intense excitement prevails at Lincolnton, N. C., over a riot which assumed today alarming proportions. At the Executive Office this evening were received telegrams announcing that a riot was in progress, and that the Adjutant-General had ordered several companies of State troops to the scene of the trouble. For a week Lincolnton has been in a state of extreme disturbance. Last Saturday a large force of negroes, laborers on the Carolina Central Railroad, was paid off at Lincolnton. They made an assault upon the paymaster of the pay-train and nearly murdered him ere aid came. Citizens summoned as a posse by Town Marshal Towers attacked the mob, which made an obstinate defense, and, after firing many shots, dispersed it. Threats were freely made to burn the town, as well as against the lives of several citizens. The Town Commissioners at once met and ordered the Southern Stars, a military company, to do police duty, arrest rioters, and protect the town. By nightfall Monday thirty of the rioters had been captured and jailed. Since that time the jail has been constantly guarded by the military, owing to threats by negroes in town and in the country that they would rescue the prisoners. Other disturbances occurred on the same night, and all around it are iron mines, employing many negro laborers. It was hoped, however, that the trouble was ended and the fire stopped, but at noon today it broke out, negroes entering the town from the country in force as the fight is well nigh o'er the authorities. Calls were made for more troops at once, while ammunition was also shipped from Raleigh.

TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

Possibility of His Being a Presidential Candidate in 1884.

"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Today as I was turning the corner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel I encountered Gen. Tecumseh Sherman. "Why," said he, "do you live over here? Come in and see my room." He took me into the same room Zach and Billy Chandler had used for concocting Hayes' Presidential campaign—a parlor in front, dark passage-way and bath between, and bedroom back, on a small, dim court.

"Well, General," said I, "you are in good looks and spirits for the hard knocks you have received."

"O yes," said Sherman; "I am just as tough as a pine-knot. Never felt better in my life. You know I am going to have a rest. Yes, I am going out of the military service. I look forward to it with great joy. My wife wants me to go. She is tired of the incessant changes in men and events in Washington City. No stability, social life—all cut up—change, change, change! We are going to St. Louis. Some of the family live there. I have my own house there. I always liked the St. Louis people. They are warm, affectionate, and spirited people. I tell you, I have got a good house there."

"Do they retire you with full pay, General?"

"Yes, full pay. Even my horses—I keep them, too. Congress has been very liberal and square with me."

"What does the pay of the General amount to?"

"About $15,000. I can live in St. Louis, I guess, on $1,000 a month, and that will leave me $3,000 a year to spend on my children. I think I can do that. I am not a rich man, you know."

"Well, General, St. Louis is a rather smoky, dingy city—hot in the summer, too."

"Well, that may be true, but I shall light out in hot weather. The Rocky Mountains will be my summer resort, and Colorado, and there it is high and lovely. I can drop down to Florida in the spring, or to Texas. St. Louis is very central. I think I may live ten years in comparatively active life. I will be with my people, and among my own grandchildren and friends, and breathe the breath of some freedom."

"Your son-in-law, Commodore Fitch, out there is very well spoken of."

"Yes, he is a hard-working man, smart, and very successful. He has built up a large and safe business. I expect he may be a rich man."

All this time the General was giving some instructions about visits to his daughter Rachel, and putting his name in autograph copies of his memoirs.

Said I: "Gen. Sherman, a friend called at my house last night and thought you were sure to be the next Republican candidate for President."

"Now, about that," said Gen. Sherman, "you see I cannot be fool enough to decline what is not offered to me; but what do I want to turn from the prospect of rest and peace, at least for a period of years, to the delusion of four years in an office that is just hell! That's what it is," continued the General emphatically; "it is hell. What did Gen. Harrison get out of it? Nothing but a mound of misery. What did Gen. Taylor get out of it? Twelve months of misery. What did Grant get out of it? Do I want to resign this competence Congress has bestowed on me for four years of hell? What did Hayes get out of the Presidency? What did Garfield get? Take them all within your memory. Nothing but worry, trouble, misunderstanding."

"Well, Gen. Sherman, people will talk. They don't care anything about your comfort if they can elect you."

"That's so. They will talk," said the General. I continued by saying that Gen. Hancock stood no worse for having run for President two years ago.

"I told Hancock," Sherman said, "that he got out of the mess just in time to save himself."

"Are you 61 yrs, General?"

"I was born in February, 1820. I am nearly 63. The law retiring us all at 64 I approved of. I think it is a good law."

"Did you pass any of your youth in Ohio?"

"Why, yes; I staid around Lancaster till I was 16 years old. My father died when I was about 9, and my wife's father brought me up and put me into the army. Gen. Grant is two years younger, or of the age of my brother, John Sherman."

The General then went on to speak of the Hoyt family, which he had met on his first visit to New York City when a boy, and had become intimate with many of the family. He believes the General was disposed to talk with full freedom to me, but other persons coming in led me to postpone the matter for the present. He does look magnificent, and for his age he is as fighting-like a man as I ever know. He talks quick, quaint, and I should judge is not looking as far away from the Presidency as his speech implies, though not one word did he say to me further than I have quoted.

I will now outline a talk I had with a Republican officeholder only last night, who said:

"The nomination of Tecumseh Sherman is as likely to happen as anything so far off. John Sherman as a party to it. Halstead, of Cincinnati, has been here, talking it up. The idea is that he can draw to him, through his wife, a remarkable Catholic vote, such as no Republican would get, while he himself is a Protestant of the old Puritan stamp of Roger Sherman."

"But," said I, "will that not be too much like Republican tactics for a good while past—to fly principle for the sake of expediency?"

They also is answered by a lieutenant, who has a good place. "Mrs. Sherman is the most popular woman in this country with the hierarchy. She could almost get a letter from the Pope for Sherman. On the other hand, Sherman is on record against priestcraft and spiritual ignorance."

"Well, only five years ago Grant was beating the Democratic party because of its Catholic element. Now are they to be beaten again by swapping with their element?"

My interlocutor remarked that the Camerons in Pennsylvania would be for the great connection; that Logan would be in Illinois, because he was Sherman's corps commander, and that Arthur would be, because he could beat Blaine's nomination with nobody else. John Kelly, I suppose, will be for him for the reasons given—that they are brothers-in-law in the church. Now, the Blaines and the Kellys are also kin. Mrs. Sherman has come to the relief of Mr. Blaine publicly, being a woman of abundant courage.

Suppose they should put Blaine behind Sherman, and have a general ticket. I think I already notice a disposition in the Republican party to patch up their quarrels. Arthur wants it done badly, and is not hunting a nomination now. The stalwart machine here and in Pennsylvania is going to leave Cookingham out, since they are tired of getting blows meant for him. The party means to trim to the popular indignation, pacify the Garfield flock with some nomination, beat heavily on the manufacturers, take the civil-service dose, and invent a new political leadership.

CHRONIC GASTRITIS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ELROY, Wis., Dec. 19.—Please state whether chronic gastritis is a serious disease; also if it is entirely curable. DAILY READER.

[Chronic gastritis is a serious disease, which, although curable, is not generally cured.]

GAMBLING IN OIL.

An Advance of Several Cents in the Price of the Fluid in Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 21.—The oil market was less feverish today than yesterday. It opened quiet and rather steady, and remained in that condition until about the middle of the afternoon, when some exciting rumors from the oil-field were put in circulation, occasioning a smart advance in prices. These rumors were that the Reno well was putting out sixty barrels per hour; that the Murphy well was yielding about seventy barrels per day; that the Standard intended taking a hand in bulling the market, and that the Oil City *Derrick* reported a falling off in the production of the Allegheny field of 2,000 barrels a day. The forenoon session of the exchange closed at 82½ cents. In the afternoon there were the fresh rumors of reduced production, and prices worked up again, until a little after 3 o'clock 83½ cents was reached. Then came a rumor that the Murphy well had been torpedoed and responded with only forty barrels an hour. This gave the market a boost, and 83½ cents was announced. This was followed by a lull, which was succeeded by another rally in prices, which lasted till the close, the final figures being 83½ cents, with a strong feeling. Many dealers bought largely in anticipation of a further advance tomorrow. Operators as a general thing are moving cautiously. One of them said this evening: "I have completely lost all confidence in the market. It may go five cents either way in an hour; there is no telling. Two months ago I looked for $2 oil, but now I do not expect it to get above $1 as long as there is the uncertainty now existing regarding Forest County. When it can be proven that there is very little oil in that district the price will go up, and not before."

A QUIET MARKET AT OIL CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 21.—The market has been rather quiet today—about on a par with yesterday, except at the opening and at the close. It opened at 86 cents—a cent and five-eighths above last night's close—and a sharp advance took place to 88 cents, then a break occurred, and during the rest of the afternoon session the market was very tame, closing at 83¼ cents. The same was continued during the after-noon until after 3:30, when an advance took place to 85 cents at 3:40, the closing figure of the day being the highest—85¾ cents. The idea seems to prevail that the Standard is ready for a boom, and inquiries concerning the matter were received here last night. The Standard's brokers are known to have been heavy buyers on the decline, and the general opinion is that they do not buy in for the fun of the thing or to keep its brokers employed. A handsome return in dollars and cents is generally the object aimed at, and the best way to achieve it is to buy low and sell high. The Standard's papers in the region also represent things as bullish as light as possible, and this gives color to the theories concerning the company's bullishness. Of course, producers and those who are long will have no objection to this, and while Forest County's the situation warrants an advance. My advices from the field do not change the situation of affairs materially. The Reno well actually yielded 1,400 barrels of oil per day, and reports of 1,000 barrels by F. W. Mitchell, one of its owners, at noon, made the production sixty barrels per hour. It is rumored the owners of the Murphy well have plugged it, but nothing can be learned definitely regarding it, as all are closely mouthed stationed at the well. Its production is reported as from fifty to 100 barrels per day, and, as from its location an excellent flow was expected, the plug-story may have foundation in fact. That Murphy has not entirely been lost sight of, but the decline continues.

A RATHER STRONG FEELING AT BRADFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 21.—The publication of the report, with tabulated figures, showing that the production of the Allegheny or New York field was steadily declining, had a good effect on the market, which opened strong at 82¼ cents. The report shows that during the first half of December stocks in Allegheny, as compared with November, had declined 91,000 barrels, and that the daily production of the field was a trifle over 13,000 barrels. Opening at 82¼ cents, the market advanced rapidly to 84, and then gradually fell off to 83¾, the lowest point of the day, the morning session closing at 83¾. This afternoon the market exhibited symptoms of firmness and crawled upwards fraction by fraction until near the close, when a strong bull movement forced the price up 2 cents at one jump, the closing quotation being 85. Well-posted men in the trade say that today's advance was a bull movement, inaugurated by the Standard Oil Company to boost the price of the oil on the country. Sales of the day, 4,383,000 barrels.

AT TITUSVILLE.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 21.—Oil opened at 82 cents; highest, 85¾; lowest, 81¾; closed, 85¾. Shipments, 23,994; charters, 29th and 20th, 53,016; runs, 61,647.

THE JEANNETTE.

Lieut. Danenhower Denounces All Polar Expeditions as Useless.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Lieut. Hoagkinson, of H. M. S. Cosmos, is at the Palmer.

A watch-night service will be held at Chicago Avenue Church. Preparations are already being made.

Lieut.-Col. De Winton, Secretary to the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, Ottawa, is at the Grand Pacific.

Capt. R. B. Turner, U. S. A.; H. G. Ellis, Washington, D. C.; Henry Lescalie, Bordeaux, France; and J. Hornby, Michigan, are at the Leland.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning burglars broke into No. 237 Huron street, occupied by R. Gormaily and Otto Mutschlechner. Mr. Gormaily's servant girl was awakened by the noise made in getting into the house, and drove the intruders out with her screams. Nothing of value was stolen.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Meinase, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 39 degrees; 9 a. m., 39; 10 a.m., 40; 11 a. m., 40; 12 m., 42; 1 p. m., 42; 2 p. m., 42; 3 p. m., 42; 4 p. m., 41; 5 p. m., 41. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.07; 3 p. m., 29.25, with rising barometer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Creighton, Omaha; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. North, Hancock, Mich.; J. H. Upham, Duluth; G. A. Priest, Montreal; ex-Chief of Police A. D. Rogers, Detroit; George A. Allison, Boston; M. C. Woodruff, Dubuque; Levant Pease, Idaho; and E. H. Armstrong, Rutland, Vt., are at the Tremont.

The Supervisors and United States Marshals have not yet received their pay, and are awaiting anxiously for their pay-roll to be passed upon, but the Judge has announced that no Marshals or Supervisors will receive their pay until all have presented their accounts, with affidavits as to their correctness.

Maggie Hogan, the cyprian who was assaulted with a hatchet Wednesday night by Lizzie Williams, a colored sister in sin, was reported by the County Hospital physicians yesterday to be in a critical condition. Lizzie was brought before Justice Wallace, and her case was continued in $3,000 bail to Dec. 30.

George E. Gould, Davenport; Wallace Hill, Richmond, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. D. Brainard, Denver; F. J. Dorsey, Winnipeg; J. D. Brown, Louisville; E. D. Bronson, Philadelphia; Thomas Dean, Indianapolis; F. M. Andrews, Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Reed, Winnipeg; and Frank Caywood, New York, are at the Sherman.

Gerh von der Herberg, Germany; G. E. Wyeth, New York; Mr. and Mrs. George M. Boteler, Baltimore; W. S. St. George, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Burroughs, Tennessee; Raphael Bicioss, Vera Cruz, Mexico; A. Anderson, New York; E. M. Fuller, Madison; Mme. Blanche Roosevelt, Paris, France; and E. W. Pike, Boston, are at the Palmer.

The Chicago and Star Polo Clubs played off their tie game at the roller-skating rink on Michigan avenue last evening, the former winning after a hard contest, which lasted half an hour. The Stars made the first goal, but the Chicagos put the ball through twice subsequently. This leaves the Stars one game behind. The clubs will play again on the 28th. About 400 people witnessed the contest last night.

Yesterday the Mayor was in receipt of a circular from Trent, Italy, dated Sept. 25, appealing for aid for the sufferers from the recent vast floods in that country. The circular recites in graphic language the great damage done and misery and suffering caused by these inundations, and appeals in the name of charity and humanity for aid and succor for 400,000 souls bowed down by the weight of the disaster.

Allen B. Seaman, the student who drew a revolver on President Galusha Anderson, of the Chicago University, yesterday pleaded guilty before Justice Brayton to the charge of carrying a concealed weapon and was fined $5 and costs, the weapon being confiscated. The fine, which was promptly paid, would doubtless have been much larger had not Prof. Anderson stated that he only desired to have the weapon confiscated.

Mr. J. Jonas requests persons who have sold tickets for the drawing of the landscape he has donated to make return to him tomorrow, as the drawing takes place at McCormick Hall in the evening, and he desires to know the exact receipts, so that he can divide the proceeds among the charity hospitals. Commencing at 10 o'clock Christmas morning, he will give poultry and meats to the poor, and candy and nuts for their little ones, corner of Michigan street and Dearborn avenue.

The National Women's Christian Temperance Union has agreed to coöperate with the United Presbyterian Church in Observing Tuesday, Jan. 9, in the week of prayer as a day of prayer for the prohibition cause. In the opinion of the Prohibitionists, the Evangenical Alliance gives too small a place on its program to this subject; hence this movement and an address to the public in the United States and Canada, signed by the leaders of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening sneak-thieves entered the hallway of No. 21 Eldridge court and stole a shawl, dress, and gold ring belonging to Mrs. M. J. Anderson and valued at $75. She reported the loss at the Harrison street Station, and while talking to the Desk Sergeant Officers Granger and McCormick brought in Alexander McIntosh, whom they had picked up on the street and who had the shawl, which is worth $30, in his possession. He is booked for larceny. He has a partner, who escaped.

At the regular weekly meeting of the North Side Women's Christian Temperance Union yesterday afternoon the advisability of requesting ex-Gov. St. John to lecture for the North Side Union while here the latter part of next month was discussed. Mrs. Trumbull reported success in renting the store corner of Bolden and Lincoln avenue until the 1st of May next. A committee of two was appointed to obtain chairs, tables, lamps, and suitable furniture for the place and to place it in order, after which the union intends to make this its headquarters.

A. Kimball, Davenport; Thomas L. Kimball, E. P. Vining, Omaha; Alexander Mitchell, Milwaukee; George H. Gee, Boulder, Colo.; J. Morrison, Springfield; W. J. Hancock, Council Bluffs; George Revitt, Denver; Dr. W. D. McAfee, Rockford; Lieut. Hodkinson, London, England; George F. Galt, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Donaldson, Rock Island; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Burch, Dubuque; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Paulson, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. John Walker, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Thayer, New York; and Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Bushnell, Ottawa, are at the Grand Pacific.

A rather remarkable accident occurred at the corner of West Chicago avenue and the Northwestern tracks at 5 o'clock last evening, when R. Lesley, of Rosehill, started across the tracks with a wagon and two-horse team. When about half way over the rig was struck by the engine of an outgoing passenger-train and carried over 100 feet on the cowcatcher, the driver, wagon, and one horse being eventually thrown to one side, while the other horse was pitched off on the other. The singular part of the accident is that neither driver nor horses seem injured, while the wagon is considerably broken up.

The Rev. W. H. Craven, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church, formerly the pastor of the Stock-Yards M. E. Church, is lying at his home on Taylor street with a broken leg and many bruises, the result of a serious accident that happened to him the other day. He was crossing the viaduct at the Stock-Yards in a buggy, with his daughter, a young lady about 16 years of age, when a passing engine began to whistle and so scared his horse that he started to run away and threw both occupants from the vehicle, bruising the reverend gentleman as above stated, and very seriously injuring his daughter; in fact, grave fears are expressed as to the final outcome of the accident.

Sunday afternoon while William Zimmerman, 13 years old, was skating with a crowd of boys on the pavement near his home, No. 138 West Fifteenth street, a strange boy had some trouble with him and kicked him rather violently in the stomach. Young Zimmerman did not suffer much from the blow that day, but Monday its effect became more serious, and Wednesday night he died from peritonitis, the result of the injury inflicted by the unknown youth. An inquest was held in the case yesterday, and the jury found that the boy who kicked Zimmerman was responsible for the latter's untimely taking-off. An effort will be made to find the boy who did the kicking, but no one seems to know anything about him.

The annual meeting of the society of the New England Congregational Church was held last evening in the prayer-room of the church, Mr. J. P. Wilson presiding. The attendance was quite good. The Treasurer, Mr. Lyman Baird, read his annual report, which showed the receipts for the year from all sources were $12,800 and the expenditures were $12,305, yet there was a balance of $95 due the Treasurer. There was also a deficit of $2,700, which the Treasurer had been informed after coming to the church had been provided for by subscriptions. The meeting accepted the report, and then proceeded to the election of the following officers: Mr. J. P. Wilson and Mr. O. H. Green to succeed themselves as Trustees; Mr. Lyman Baird to succeed himself as Treasurer; Mr. H. C. Lawson and Mr. John Hurlbut as Auditors; Gen. J. B. Leake to succeed himself on the Committee on Music; and Messrs. Sampson, Potter, and Hirb were reélected members of the Seating Committee. The meeting then made appropriations amounting to $8,875 for the ensuing year and adjourned.

While riding one of the department horses on the 15th of last September, Fred W. Stevens, driver of engine No. 13, had his back injured by the sudden shying of the animal. The matter was thought of little consequence at the time of its occurrence, and no particular attention was paid to it. Some time later it began to trouble him, and at last he was forced to take to his bed. Yesterday, after more than three months of suffering, he died at his home, No. 130 Milton avenue. The funeral services will be Sunday at 1 o'clock p. m., from the house to Graceland Cemetery. He was a member of the order of Foresters, which will be represented at the funeral.

The meeting of Republican members of the Cook County legislative delegation called to meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel at noon yesterday did not materialize, owing in most part to the failure of Secretary Cooke, who is in Washington, to send out postal-cards to the members. Messrs. Harper, Parker, and Collins put in an appearance, but the gathering was not augmented, although the three gentlemen gave their brethren plenty of leeway in the matter of time. Judge Bradwell, who expected a report from the committee appointed to ascertain whether he was elected, was on hand, but was disappointed. No further meeting of the members will be held until the joint conference between the Republicans and Democrats Dec. 26 at the Pacific.

Albert E. Nealy started for his home at Englewood on a train from the city Wednesday evening, and took the rear seat in the rear car of the train. Soon after the train had pulled out of the depot Mr. Nealy pulled out his pocket-book to get his ticket and have it ready. As he did so the door behind him was opened by a man, who made a dive for the pocketbook with both hands. The rear guard struck as he did so, and one of his outstretched hands struck Mr. Nealy's shoulder, giving him warning of what was coming. The man grabbed the pocketbook with the one hand, but Mr. Nealy kept a tight hold on it, and when the thief saw he could not get it he turned about, ran out of the door, and jumped from the moving train. It is probable that the citizens will next hear of a man being held up and robbed in the parquet of a theatre.

Among the insane cases tried in the County Court was one in which Mrs. Kate Paskett was defendant, and her husband, Willis Paskett, an auctioneer, was plaintiff. Mr. Paskett alleged that his wife was insane on the ground that she had neglected her children and appropriated all the beds and bedding in the house to her own use. When placed on the stand Mrs. Paskett, in a pitiful way, set forth her troubles as being due to a desire of her husband and his mother, who had been living with them, to get her out of the house. County-Physician Hluthard testified that he had examined the lady, and found her worn out and needing rest and recuperation. The husband evinced a great desire to have her sent to the asylum, but Judge Prendergast ruled that he would continue the case for six weeks, during which time the plaintiff must pay a physician at least $4 per week for treating his wife at their house. He also suggested the advisability of having the mother-in-law in question leave the house.

One week ago yesterday Mr. F. Woodhull, a furniture-dealer at No. 181 South Halsted, lost a pocketbook containing cash, notes, and checks to the amount of about $500 under rather peculiar circumstances. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening and Mr. Woodhull and his clerk were attending to the wants of four or five people, the pocketbook meanwhile lying upon the proprietor's desk in the rear of the store. Mr. Woodhull was called to the front part of the store and was gone a few minutes, and upon returning to his desk to attend to some business, two or three of those who had been standing about excused themselves and went out. After their departure he discovered the loss of the pocketbook, but it was of course too late to do anything then toward catching the thief. All those who stood near the desk are known personally to Mr. Woodhull, who had hoped to get at least the important papers returned to him. They have not been forthcoming, however, and he has about given up any idea of getting them back.

Mr. N. Thomas, the "clever Chicago mechanic" referred to in an article on the Keely motor published in last Friday's issue, writes to say that the method of his machine has never yet been laid bare; that no one, save John Featherstone, of this city, ever contributed a cent in assisting him to carry on experiments; and that "Keely's having filed a caveat amounts to absolutely nothing as far as securing his machine a success is concerned." Regarding the issue of the recent trial, which was that Mr. Keely should make certain disclosures to a certain Mr. Boeckel, Mr. Thomas says: "Nothing could possibly have suited him better than the appointment of Mr. Boeckel, who has been identified with the discovery ever since I heard of it, and who was the only man in the first engineering that I know of having been run by it. In fact, I have for many years thought that he was the head which furnished the brains, and that Keely, with his superb physique, supplied the temperament, cool assurance, and glib tongue, was the one selected to take it up and make it a financial success." Even at this late date Mr. Thomas is constrained to repeat the challenge he made Mr. Keely at the Centennial.

A $5,000 EMBEZZLER.

A portion of the evidence for the prosecution was heard by Justice Brayton yesterday in the case against John F. Steere, the bookkeeper who was arrested about ten days ago on the charge of embezzling $5,000 from Martin Bros., commission men at the Stock-Yards. From the evidence as far as heard it appears that Steere had full control of the office and safe during the absence of the proprietors, and was always kept provided with blank checks bearing the signature of the firm. When he needed money for anything all he had to do was to fill out one of these checks and get it cashed. One day last April a member of the firm discovered something irregular in Steere's accounts, and he called in an expert accountant to make an examination. About that time Steere suddenly disappeared, and when arrested, it is said, was only paying a visit to his family in Chicago. The expert accountant discovered a huge system of false entries, and the books were introduced in court yesterday to prove it. The case will be taken up again next Tuesday.

ARREST OF RURAL ROBBERS.

Officers Granger and McCormick will bring a trio of ex-convicts before Justice Wallace today who are wanted in the little Town of Amboy, Ill., on a charge of burglary—a rather extensive affair. Nov. 9 the jewelry store of W. V. Beresford, in Amboy, was entered by burglars who had first to force their way through the Amboy Post-Office, which is in the same building with the store. The burglars drilled into Mr. Beresford's safe, broke the lock, and extracted about $2,500 worth of jewelry, with which they made their escape. Ed Riley, Billy Wilson and Jim Howard, Al Albro, the three men arrested by Granger and McCormick, are supposed to be the men who did the Amboy job. In their possession was found a small quantity of the jewelry stolen from Mr. Beresford's safe, and more of the jewelry was found in possession of Wilson's "girl." Howard also had a revolver on him when arrested, and Riley had two case-hardened drills. The jewelry was identified yesterday by Mr. Beresford, and the officers hope to recover more of the plunder shortly. Riley is a notorious cracksman who has done time in Sing Sing, New York, and Wilson has served a term in Kingston, Canada. The prisoners of course deny complicity in the Amboy job.

COOK COUNTY LEGISLATORS.

L. C. Collins Jr., who expects to be the next Speaker of the State House of Representatives, was interrogated yesterday by a reporter as to his views on the license question, and the still more important topic of criminal-law reform. Mr. Collins was inclined to favor a high license, but never having given the subject much thought he was yet open to argument and conviction. The liquor laws were good, if they were only properly enforced. He had given no thought to the proposition to take away the licensing power from municipalities and vest it in the State Legislature, nor the proposition to license the professions, and was not prepared to express himself upon either topic at present. A strong effort was likely to be made to revise the criminal code and to make some radical chances to improve and facilitate the administration of justice. Personally, he was in favor of all reasonable means of bringing criminals to speedy trial without depriving them of any means of making a fair defense.

Eugene J. Fellows, of the Second District, was interviewed upon the same subjects, and expressed the opinion that the license question would not come up. He was unable to say whether he favored high or low license. The proposition to vest the license power in the Legislature seemed to him unconstitutional. It implied that the municipality would be compelled to grant a license to any one paying the fee fixed by the Legislature. By the constitution the municipality had the right to raise its revenue. Mr. Fellows was strongly in favor of revising the criminal laws, and thought there should be changes in the manner of impaneling juries, in the Judges' instructions and the mode of giving them, and of the disposition of the prisoner after a trial and conviction. As to changes of venue, he thought there was no law requiring affidavits which would not fit under a bid for perjury. What remedy should be applied was a question for consideration.

HYDE-PARKERS IN COUNCIL.

A meeting of a few of the citizens of the Town of Hyde Park was held at the Grand Pacific last evening to discuss the proposition of changing the form of government of the town, which it appears does not give satisfaction as it is, the idea being that the town should either be organized as a city or that it should be divided into at least three or four parts, with separate governments. There were present among others H. J. Kimball, C. S. Baker, Judge Hibbard, L. H. Bisbee, H. R. Hobart, E. W. Hendricks, H. C. Robinson, E. K. Smith, A. Beck, and G. A. Follansbee, Mr. Bisbee was called to preside.

The discussion was informal, and those present were unanimous only on one subject, and that was that a change of government for the town was absolutely necessary. Some favored the procuring of a city charter for the town as a whole, and others favored the dividing of the town, the territory north of Forty-seventh street to constitute one division, Pullman another, and South Chicago another, each to have a separate form of government. The majority, however, appeared to favor the idea of city organization, though it was agreed that there were some legal complications which would have to be looked into before any recommendations could be made. The final result was the appointment of a committee composed of H. R. Hobart, Judge Hibbard, E. W. Hendricks, H. C. Robinson, E. K. Smith, A. R. Beck, and G. A. Follansbee to submit a report covering the legal phase of the situation at a meeting to be held at Grand Crossing two weeks hence. They will also present a form of a memorial to the Legislature for the necessary legislation on the subject, and in the event of it being determined to seek a city charter for the town the memorial will be circulated for signatures at once.

THE ICE CROP—PROSPECTS GOOD.

The prospects for a good ice crop have been somewhat dimmed by the recent rainy spell, but the ice in the neighboring lakes and streams has by no means all melted. A good many of the ice-gatherers have been pretty busily engaged in getting in the result of Jack Frost's efforts up to within a day or two, when they had to give up. Some of the larger ice-houses have not had much put in them, but a good start has been made, inasmuch as some of them have stored in them already from 8 to 10 per cent of the average ice crop, and there are still three full months in which to gather the remainder. In a talk with a number of ice firms yesterday they stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that ice-cutting has been unusually good for the season of the year, the ice being clear and twelve inches thick. E. A. Sheed & Co. stated that they commenced work at Crystal Lake Monday last, and at Wolf Lake a week ago yesterday. They have then been filling their houses at Riverdale and Oconomowoc, and are delivering to customers the new crop, because it lies on top in the houses, though they have still some of last year's ice on hand.

The Washington Ice Company claims to have done but little up to the present time beyond filling the ice-houses at the Stock-Yards.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

August Resler used to abuse his motherless children at 622 Centre avenue. After his prosecution by the Humane Society there seems to have been no further acts of violence on his part, but Officer Dudley thought best to have an oversight of the little ones, and during the afternoon of Wednesday and Wednesday night he couldn't think the general public would be benefited.

The cross-examination developed that the mortgages were given at the time Mr. Palmer was one of the Directors and before Messrs. Aldis and Rice acted as such. No complaint had been made by any stockholder nor had there been any expressions of dissatisfaction about the business of the paper; the talk had been the opposit. There was no conspiracy on the part of anybody to obtain stock or get possession of the controlling interest. The complainant (Smith) had realized no money for his stock, which was given him in consideration of his services. The paper was carried along at first by the subscriptions and on promises made by Mr. Stanton that Jesse Spalding would invest $10,000. He, however, didn't do so. Eaton afterwards represented that J. M. Hill wanted the controlling interest. But this promise also failed to be realized. Dependence on Eaton's statements got the paper into its financial difficulties, which, however, as noted above, had been straightened out. Since September, when the "political stockholders" sold their stock to Mr. Hatch, the general business of the paper had increased 25 per cent—the circulation 33½ per cent. The whole number of shares was 1,500, of which 1,075 had been issued, the rest being held by Mr. Scott as trustee for the company. Mr. A. F. Hatch owned 698 shares, which were full paid. No purchases of stock had ever been made with money belonging to the corporation, and none held by Mrs. Scott on Hatch had been bought with the company's money. There was no fictitious indentedness. The charge that the *Herald* defamed United States officeholders or any stockholders for the purpose of inducing them to surrender or sell their stock was untrue.

On the redirect Mr. Scott produced the canceled mortgages notes, and stated that all the debts had been paid dollar for dollar, and the paper had money on hand.

Mayor Harrison says the only way to stop the smoke nuisance is to have an engineer to superintend the construction of boiler-rooms, etc., in manufacturing establishments, and he will urge the Council to create the office.

The property-owners in the vicinity of Buring and Centre streets, whose fences encroach several feet on the sidewalk space, are to be proceeded against by the city if they do not obey the law. The authorities have been sleeping on this matter for over ten years, but have at last awakened and made up their minds to secure for the public what properly belongs to it.

The Mayor at last realizes that the streets are muddy, and he asked the Controller if there was no money that could be used to clean them. Mr. Gurney said no. There is still on hand, however, a few thousand dollars, which is to be used, as THE TRIBUNE suggested, to clean the crossings. Large gangs of men were set to work doing this yesterday on the principal streets in the three divisions.

The father of William Peters, of Cincinnati, who was taken to the small-pox hospital Sunday, sent a physician here yesterday to attend to his son. Health-Officer Merki took the doctor to the hospital, and, after looking it over he concluded that he would return home, saying that the management of the institution was such that the patient would receive as good treatment as he could give him—that there was nothing he could suggest. This is a well-deserved compliment to a badly-abused institution. This doctor said that there was considerable small-pox in Cincinnati, and that the authorities suppressed the cases, the public knowing nothing of the prevalence of the disease, as few cards were put on the houses. The patients were not isolated, and vaccination was not enforced.

THE MAYOR ON THE RECENT HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

Mayor Harrison said yesterday that more policemen were needed, but to give the citizens absolute protection from footpads would require 5,000 men—an impossible number in view of the city's financial condition. He didn't think street robberies could be prevented. An addition of 300 men would help to guard life and property, but it would merely double the number of patrolmen now on duty at night, and highwaymen, by watching for an opportunity, could knock down a citizen and rob him as easily as at present. But a more singular statement made by his Honor was this: "The publication in a newspaper of the fact that some one has been garroted and plundered induces working-men out of a job to commit similar robberies." The Mayor believes that the footpads who are now operating in Chicago are tradesmen who can get nothing to do, and must steal to secure bread and butter. This slander ought to be refuted by the Trades Assembly.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Committee on Public Service yesterday agreed to allow the canvassers of the returns of the late election $120 each. They claimed $180, but will not object to the allowance made.

The report of the Warden of the County Hospital for the week ending Wednesday shows that the admissions were 92, the discharges 91, the deaths 8, and that the number remaining in the institution is 332.

The Hospital Committee met yesterday afternoon, and the charges made by Commissioner Albright that Warden Dixon was making false reports as to the number of patients in the institution came up. No one took any stock in it, and the result was that it was dismissed as being unworthy of consideration.

Commissioner O'Neill is about to go into the investigating business, and will introduce a resolution Monday inquiring into the per diem, mileage, and expense bill for the last quarter of certain Commissioners. The resolution will create quite a sensation, and some of the Commissioners will find a big job on their hands if they undertake to itemize their accounts.

MORE BROTHERLY LOVE.

Commissioners Mattocks and Albright exchanged some fiery words yesterday, growing out of a personal trouble it is said. The story goes that a patient at the hospital, who had sustained injuries by falling through a sidewalk, some weeks ago sued Mr. Mattocks to prosecute a claim for damages against the city. He told the man that he would have nothing to do with the case until he was discharged, but it appears that in the meantime Mr. Albright had advised the patient and claimant to employ some one else—his attorney—saying that Mr. Mattocks was friendly to the city authorities, and, consequently, unfit to represent him in such a suit. Mr. Mattocks heard of it, and upon meeting Mr. Albright told him what he thought of him. They exchanged courtesies in boisterous tones, calling each other all manner of names, but did not come to blows, fortunately. A defense of Mr. Mattocks' position in the matter is unnecessary.

GRINDING OUT TEACHERS.

The commencement exercises of the Normal School for the December class were held last evening at the school building. The members of the County Board of Education were present, and also Superintendent Lane and several of the County Commissioners. The exercises were interesting and continued until a late hour. The following were the graduates: Regular course—Evelyn A. Crain, Katharine McGulick, and Walter S. Patrick; special professional course—Ermina Carmichael, Sara E. Doxseo, Hattie Estelle Keith, Vashti A. Lambert, and Charlotte E. Rinkenberger.

U. S. A.

Collector Spalding returned from Michigan yesterday.

George R. Sims, the pension agent who was sentenced to five years for forging pension papers, was taken to Chester last night by Deputy-Marshal Sherman.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has revoked the order issued some time ago giving vinegar manufacturers permission to cover condensers with ordinary linen cloth, bagging, or similar material, the privilege having been abused by the very persons upon whose representations it was granted. So these gentlemen will not have a chance hereafter to make spirits of high enough proof to be able to put it on the market as distilled, and thereby evade the tax.

A TRIBUNE reporter asked Special-Agent Douglas yesterday why he and Collector Spalding recommended the sale of the old bridewell lot, except 80x200 feet, reserved for the Appraiser's office. "I didn't suppose," said he, "that the Government was in the real-estate business—wanted to keep the property for a rise. There was no present or reasonable prospect of the Government using the land, and holding it was not only an injury to the property in the vicinity but to the city." Collector Spalding said that his views were the same, but added: "I thought it better to sell if the Government could get a fair price. Mr. A. J. Averell valued it at $600 a foot. We need a large, substantial Appraiser's store, and 80x200 feet would be ample."

INCREASED POSTAL FACILITIES.

The Superintendent of the Sixth Division of the Railway Mail Service, Capt. James E. White, has just devised a means by which the city business mail can be delivered more expeditiously than heretofore. It is known that the railway postal clerks are overworked on their trips out of Chicago, but in returning the work is not so hard. It is proposed that on these return trips that they shall sort the city mail, dividing it into the three stations A, B, and C, covering the three divisions of the city, and for this purpose he has had prepared a printed scheme. Thus the mail coming in at night is delivered in the business centre the first thing in the morning, the time saved being from three to four hours.

The railway postal service has been placed on the night trains of the Chicago & Northwestern between Cedar Rapids and Council Bluffs; on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy between Burlington and Council Bluffs; and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific between Iowa City and Council Bluffs. Heretofore this mail has been handled at night by the bargaemen of the roads, but the mails have grown too heavy to be thus handled, and thus the service has been extended.

THE CHICAGO "HERALD."

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUIRY INTO ITS AFFAIRS.

Master-in-Chancery Waller resumed yesterday the examination into the affairs of the *Herald*. Mr. Scott, the business manager, was on the stand, and he testified in substance as follows:

There had been two mortgages on the property—one for $20,000 to Wolseley and one for $10,111 to Hatch—but both had been paid in full, and there was no lien or incumbrance on the paper at the present time. Nor were there any overdue payments of any kind. No papers were gratuitously distributed in the Third Congressional District during the recent campaign, but parties interested in the defeat of Mr. Davis bought papers and used them. He was asked if he would produce the paid subscription lists of the daily and weekly, but declined as he didn't think the general public would be benefited.

The cross-examination developed that the mortgages were given at the time Mr. Palmer was one of the Directors and before Messrs. Aldis and Rice acted as such. No complaint had been made by any stockholder nor had there been any expressions of dissatisfaction about the business of the paper; the talk had been the opposit. There was no conspiracy on the part of anybody to obtain stock or get possession of the controlling interest. The complainant (Smith) had realized no money for his stock, which was given him in consideration of his services. The paper was carried along at first by the subscriptions and on promises made by Mr. Stanton that Jesse Spalding would invest $10,000. He, however, didn't do so. Eaton afterwards represented that J. M. Hill wanted the controlling interest. But this promise also failed to be realized. Dependence on Eaton's statements got the paper into its financial difficulties, which, however, as noted above, had been straightened out. Since September, when the "political stockholders" sold their stock to Mr. Hatch, the general business of the paper had increased 25 per cent—the circulation 33½ per cent. The whole number of shares was 1,500, of which 1,075 had been issued, the rest being held by Mr. Scott as trustee for the company. Mr. A. F. Hatch owned 698 shares, which were full paid. No purchases of stock had ever been made with money belonging to the corporation, and none held by Mrs. Scott on Hatch had been bought with the company's money. There was no fictitious indentedness. The charge that the *Herald* defamed United States officeholders or any stockholders for the purpose of inducing them to surrender or sell their stock was untrue.

On the redirect Mr. Scott produced the canceled mortgages notes, and stated that all the debts had been paid dollar for dollar, and the paper had money on hand.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

MEETING OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Social Science Association was held yesterday afternoon in the club-room of the Sherman House. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was by no means liberal. The President, Mrs. C. E. Starrett, occupied the chair, and Miss S. A. Richards acted as Secretary. Miss Richards read an interesting paper upon "Dependent and Delinquent Children," embracing in these terms those who had been deprived of their parents or natural guardians by death and those who were addicted to vice and the commission of crime. Miss Richards, after criticising and pointing out the defects of our public institutions, stated that an enlightened public sentiment demanded an investigation into the condition of the newsboys of Chicago, who swarmed upon the streets, independent of all parental restraint, and deprived of the opportunities of moral and mental education and culture. An enlightened public should inquire into the social and moral condition of the army of cash-boys and girl clerks; should invoke the interposition of the law to protect dumb animals from the cruelty of man, and helpless children from the cruelties of drunken parents; should demand that girls under age taken from disreputable places be placed in reformatory schools instead of being fined and then liberated, only to again seek former associates amid dens of infamy and vice; and should provide homes for the detention of boys and girls arrested for petty offenses and awaiting trial where they might be placed instead of being sent to jail or police station, thus thrusting their young lives into a dangerous atmosphere and fastening upon them the stigma which attaches to criminals. Although the State and city provided magnificently through their educational institutes and public schools for the elevation of certain classes, it had as yet adopted no measures for effecting the reform, education, and elevation of those classes above alluded to.

Following Miss Richards' essay the Rev. E. I. Galvin, of the Newsboys' Home, and Mr. Charles E. Felton, of the bridewell, offered valuable suggestions as to the means of checking the vicious and immoral tendencies of the city's young.

Mr. Dodge, of the Prisoners' Aid Association, stated that a meeting had been arranged to take place some evening next week in the club-room of the Sherman House, at which Judge Anthony and other prominent citizens would be present to consider the establishment of a reformatory school for girls and boys. It was decided that "Education" should be the subject for discussion at the next meeting, after which the association adjourned until the third Thursday in January.

CHRISTMAS BUSINESS.

THE RUSH AT THE EXPRESS OFFICES.

When Messrs. Seaton, Colvin, that Donohue, agents in this city for the American, United States, and Adams Express Companies, came down-town yesterday morning, they found their respective places of business besieged by a burden-laden assembly of men, women, and children. They were not greatly surprised, however, for the experience of previous years had taught them that such scenes were always to be expected during the week preceding Christmas. But still they were scarcely prepared for so great a rush as came yesterday. It seemed as if everybody who ever sends Christmas gifts to far-away friends had by unanimous consent selected yesterday as the day for sending them. The reason for this is probably to be found in the disagreeable condition of the weather, which has had a tendency to keep people—the women folks especially—within doors, and hoping that the weather would change, they put off visiting the express office until the last possible moment. Christmas is now only three days away.

Thinking that the business done by the express companies at this season of the year might be indicative only of the well-known generosity of Chicagoans, but of the general prosperity of the country during the year just passing away, a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Seaton, of the American Express Company, for the purpose of gaining some idea of the extent of the business being done. The company's office was filled with people waiting to have their packages receipted for, and Monroe street in front of the office was lined with private carriages of ladies of means.

"Just now," said Mr. Seaton, "we are handling about 200 tons of freight daily. It goes in all directions, but chiefly to the West. Something like a week ago we began to notice an increased freight, and particularly in the number of packages addressed to individuals. The business is more than up to the average of previous years, and up to the present time I should say 25 per cent greater than last year; it began earlier and has averaged larger. Our employés worked all last night trying to get the freight cleared out, when along comes a rush today, and tomorrow a much larger one may be expected."

The employés of the company who handle the packages note a peculiarity about the business. The packages surmised by them to be Christmas presents came from California and were destined for the East. Each succeeding day has brought them in larger batches from points farther and farther south. Wednesday the bulk of the business came from Iowa, and yesterday it was, as it will continue to be today, from this city and the adjacent country.

ELLIOTT AND SULLIVAN.

THE REAL REASON WHY THE FIGHT DID NOT COME OFF.

The true cause of the falling through of the proposed glove fight between Elliott and Sullivan, which was to have taken place this evening in McCormick's Hall, to settle the question of superiority between them, has at last come out through the following statement made to a TRIBUNE reporter last evening by Jere Dunn, who has managed the affair for Sullivan from the very beginning. Mr. Dunn said:

"There was a feeling of bitter enmity between Elliott and Sullivan previous to the arrangement of this match, which continued all through their training, and both men worked hard to place themselves in the best possible physical condition. Sullivan was ready on the day appointed first, Dec. 9 last, but Elliott had sprained a ligament in his right hand in his contest with Dalton, and sent me word asking for two weeks more time. This request was generously granted by Sullivan, and Dec. 22 was the date chosen for the meeting. Sullivan came on from New York with the earnest desire of meeting Elliott and settling forever all doubts as to which (Sullivan's) ability to knock Elliott out in four rounds—a great undertaking, considering the fact that both men are of about the same weight. Sullivan was confident, however, and would have bet his money on the result at odds of 100 to 40. Tuesday morning Mr. Davies came to me and told me that Elliott was sick in bed and had not eaten anything since Sunday night. He requested me to go with him to see Elliott, which I did, and found him suffering from paralysis of the brain. We kept this from the public in the hope that he would recover and allow us to have the affair take place before Sullivan returned to the East. The police interference had nothing whatever to do in breaking up the match (excepting as regards the city), for Sullivan was willing and anxious to go to any place that might be selected, and perhaps Elliott would also have been willing to go if he were well and able. Last evening Sullivan and I, together with a few friends, visited Elliott in his rooms at No. 119 Randolph street. We found him alone in his bedroom, and, although sitting up with his clothes on, he presented a sadly broken-up appearance. As soon as the Boston champion beheld him all the malice he had entertained toward him left his heart, and he extended his hand to the fallen gladiator with most affecting and sincere assurances of friendship. Elliott seemed to appreciate this kindness, and the two sat and talked together for some time, baptizing their newmade friendship with several bottles of Veuve Cliquot. Elliott's complaint was brought on by overwork. He is being given the best of attention by Dr. Almon Brooks, of this city, and is assuming the name of Plaisted, the caretaker, who trained him. From present appearances the two men will never come together. Sullivan will remain here a few days as my guest, and then will appear at Gilmore's Garden, of New York, Dec. 28, after which he will spend six weeks at the Hot Springs, Ark. From there he goes to California under my management. There is no doubt in my mind of his ability to knock out any man in the world. His great superiority over all boxers makes a ring fight impossible."

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

Officer Robbush, who was stabbed Wednesday morning by Dennis Keating, was feeling much better yesterday, and it is thought will be able to resume his duties in a week. His assailant is still at large. Rogan, Driscoll, and O'Rourke were released yesterday, bonds of $1,000 each being furnished.

The small-pox is rapidly assuming the form of an epidemic. Two cases were reported yesterday. Mrs. Albert Hockey and Mary Murphy were discovered at their homes, on Elizabeth street and Vincennes avenue, prostrated with the malady. They will be taken to the pest-house today.

An accident that came near being attended with serious results took place at Armour's packing-house last night. The pipe leading from the sewer to the main sewer exploded, owing to too much gas. Several of the fire-alarm wires were torn from their fastenings, which caused great inconvenience to the firemen.

WHEATON.

In the case of Harms vs. Cook County, Harms further testified yesterday that Egan charged him $3,000 for material that was really worth only about $300; that on several occasions the Commissioners gave him money on account; that he asked for specifications under the new plans, and that Egan replied that he would give him orders from day to day; that by the new plan cut-stone to the value of $20,000 and upwards was substituted for flagging, etc., worth about $1,800; that he got no orders from Egan in writing.

Theodore Guenther was called yesterday morning and testified as follows: I was a Commissioner of Cook County in 1874, and while the foundation of the Court-House was being built. During the progress of the work Egan said to me several times that Harms would never build another Court-House. He would make him sick of it. I remonstrated with Egan, and he said that he would make of Parker Harms satisfied. I suggested the settlement of terms, and he was scared. A. B. Johnson stated that he was Chairman of the Board of Commissioners when a statement was made out estimating the work at about $700,000, instead of $1,500,000 under the old plan. The work and material of Harms were first-class. James R. Willet, an architect, said that he should take the old and new plans to be plans for different buildings for the same purpose. He was of the opinion that the cost was greatly enhanced. Frederick Bauman, architect, testified that he thought the two plans were radically different. He thought the cost according to the new plan was made much greater.

JESSE JAMES' SLAYERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, CONN., Dec. 21.—The Ford brothers, who killed Jesse James, the Missouri outlaw, were announced for a descriptive lecture here this evening at Allyn Hall. The door receipts, however, were only $3, and the lecture was abandoned.

MARINE NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 21.—Capt. Kirtland, the Wrecking-Master, returned from Sheboygan today after making an examination of the schooner L. W. Perry, ashore six miles north of Sheboygan. He reports that

BAD FOR FARO.

Five Places Visited by the Police—The Captured Men and Materials.

Scenes Attending the Raids—Nearly All the Shops Closed Last Night.

"It's a cold day," observed a bald-headed old member last night, "when Dovie's coppers forget to hold us up." He had just heard that a four-for-all pull was being made on the South Side, and that the West Side had also entered a number or two. The aged individual had been snobbily informed, for about the tithe he made a pertinent observation upwards of seventy-five men who had been captured in the wholesale raid were sticking their noses out between the bars endeavoring to scent bonds-men in the air. Altogether there were five houses pulled—four on the South Side and one on the West. The latter had already gone through one such exercise since the commencement of hostilities, but the four South Side houses had, up to yesterday, enjoyed immunity from raids. Three of these houses are in Calhoun place—Nos. 5, 11, and 13—and the other is at No. 183 Madison.

Within the past few days Officer Halloran, of the Thirty-fifth Street Station, has visited about all of the South Side gambling-houses for the express purpose of watching the games preparatory to swearing out warrants on which to make raids. Of course he was not in uniform, but it is possible that, in order not to excite suspicion, he

"BLEW IN" A FEW DOLLAR.

at the various places. Unless the cards went in very and swelled his purse, it is to be hoped that the necessary funds were furnished him at the headquarters. Anyway he swore out the necessary warrants before Justice Wallace, and 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon was the time fixed upon for the "round-up." At this hour two squads of officers from the Harrison Street Station and two from the Central started out on the three-hunt. Capt. Hickey led one squad, Lieut. Schaack another, and the other two were in charge of Lieuts. Shea and Kipley, chiefs of detectives. Three patrol wagons were in readiness to cart off prisoners and furniture as soon as desired.

Lieut. Shaack's engagement with the enemy was probably the most interesting and successful. His point of attack was at No. 5, the reputed proprietors of which place are known as

JIM COLLISH, GEORGE HOLT, AND BIG JOE.

Officer McCormick, in citizen's clothes, went ahead of the squad, rang the bell, and was promptly admitted by the Zulu exile operator-hole and door-key. McCormick found about a dozen men inside, and two games running full blast—one faro and one roulet. Immediately behind the first officer came Shaack and the others almost before the echo of McCormick's ring had died away the gamblers found themselves prisoners. Three or four men made a break for an open side window, against which a tall ladder was leaning, one of the men managed to get out on the ladder, but in his eagerness to escape the coppers he tipped the ladder over, and was precipitated a distance of about thirty feet to the alleyway below. It is not known how many limbs he broke, but he escaped arrest. The other frightened prisoners who had intended to "work the ladder" were ruthlessly hauled back into the room. The men who kept their seats at the tables and had chips were allowed to cash them in. One had cashed in $35, another $25, and so on. "The game is closed," one of the dealers superciously observed as he began straightening things up ready for the patrol wagon.

From No. 5 were taken twelve men, three tables and their outfit of chips, cards, etc. A man calling himself E. Brooks was booked as keeper, and the eleven men booked as inmates gave the following names: George Bailey, J. Hurst, R. Bourn, E. J. Jones, George Wilson, Charles Hill, W. Stewart, C. Henry, John Hendricks, Albert Ross, and E. Bruce.

AT NO. 11,

where Lieut. Shea led the squad, Officer Evans was sent ahead to ring the bell. The colored man at the door would not let him in, although Evans was not in uniform. About that time a stranger in citizen's clothes, evidently an accomplice of the doorkeeper, went up-stairs, rang the bell, and was admitted. Evans, in the meantime, had gone down-stairs, but Detective Stift had followed the stranger up, and crowded in after him, keeping the door open for the other officers, who promptly rushed up. But the door darky had unquestionably given the alarm when Evans rang the bell, for Stift found no games running. Nevertheless, the dealers and rollers were in their places, the tables and chips were ready for action, and, all told, there were twenty-one men in the room. Bill Skaekie, one of the proprietors, was included in the crowd. They were all lugged off to the armory, where a faro-table, a roulette-table, a high-ball poker-table, and accompaniments. Skaekel was booked as the keeper. Kelly, the pool-seller, and Mike Mallory, are understood to be part owners of No. 11. Reilly was in the good time to bail out the whole of the prisoners. The inmates arrested at No. 11 gave the names of Charles Logan, J. W. Lewis, William George, Tom Wilson, E. H. Jones, Charles Richmond, William Jones, H. O. Brooks, Frank Evans, Charles Seegor, C. Wright, W. Flemming, Nicholas Murphy, James Peterson, C. Clark, W. Bartlett, George Carpenter, John Thomas, and John Smith.

Lieut. Kipley had about the same experience at No. 13.

THE "BOSTON CLUB,"

that Shea had at No. 11. There was some delay in getting in, but a big crowd was found inside, and from the appearance of the tables, faro, roulet, and other games had stopped just before the officers were admitted. No. 13, known as Bill Meade's place, is said to be run by Jim Simpson and George Savier. The latter was found in the place. He and a man giving the name of R. W. Scott were booked as keepers. Twenty-two inmates were caught here, and $4,000 of furniture. The names given by the inmates are Orton Marsh, John Dunlap, B. G. Hurlbert, Jim Curtis, George Morgan, George T. Ball, Frank Evans, Sam Page, George Bailey, Jack Turner, John Adams, C. H. Leonard, William Evans, John Wilson, John Smith, H. C. Weatherby, John Snow, H. A. Morrison, Frank Jones, Alex Colvell, and Peter Lark.

THE PULL AT NO. 103 MADISON STREET

was made by Capt. Buckley and a squad and was not particularly fruitful. Joe Martin and Jack Wallace run this. Joe is down South, but Wallace was found in the house yesterday by the police. Evidently a "tip" had been given to Mr. Wallace, for there were no games running, the tables were covered, and there were only three men in the place besides Wallace. These three say their names are T. D. Miller, E. T. Dick, and George Gibson. They and Wallace were taken to the armory, and all booked simply as inmates. The only "furniture" taken consisted of two bags of chips and a roulette-wheel, which was found removed from the table and uncovered.

Rice McDonald and other leading members of the fraternity were soon fluttering about the armory fixing up bonds, and it was not late before all of the prisoners—sixty-one—were bailed out. Their cases will come up before Justice Wallace today.

While the South Side bluecoats were causing a stir in Calhoun place Lieut. Ward, of the Desplaines Street Station, mulled forth with a squad of detectives and patrolmen in citizens' dress and headed for Halsted and Madison streets. Arriving at the corner the squad remained concealed while Detectives Costello and Beck walked quietly up the stairs of

NO. 179 WEST MADISON STREET,

a gambling-house run by "Dyer" Smith and Hugh Dunn. Costello rang the bell in the heavy door, and just as he did so it swung open to allow the exit of a patron of the place, and the officer quickly availed himself of the opportunity to slip in, which he did without exciting the attention of any of the players, of whom there were a score or so. He surveyed the game for a minute or two before the boys began to catch on, and interest in the game suddenly fell several degrees below zero. There was a simultaneous rising of the players, but Costello waved his hand and remarked:

"Please stir, play your games out; the house is surrounded."

The waiting officers had in the meantime hastily taken positions in front of every door that could possibly be available as a means of escape, and the Lieutenant had called the Union and West Side patrol wagons, and these the prisoners were loaded and removed to the Desplaines Street Station, where they were locked up. Hugh Dunn was the only one about the place who represented the owners, and he was booked for keeping a gaming-house. The inmates, James Jones, P. Mackin, John A. Wilcox, Frank Brown, Frank Marshall, William Smith, Frank Page, P. R. Coles, L. Pride, Frank Gruse, J. Williams, Charles Monish, F. L. Thompson, John Allen, Moses Watson, Henry Smith, John Hartman, Charles Wilson, Frank Woodman, and William Johnson, were booked as inmates, and shortly afterward bailed out by a Halsted-street bookkeeper named Foley, the case being set for next Wednesday at 9 o'clock in the morning before Justice Walsh.

While the prisoners were being booked the police had collected the gambling furniture, loaded it into the wagons, and taken it to the station, where it will be held subject to the order of the court. It comprises a double roulette-table, two faro-tables, two layouts, three checkkeepers, dealing-box, dice-box, card-case, cards, and about 800 or 900 chips. The warrant was sworn out before Justice Walsh by Capt. Ward. The same officer held a warrant for No. 180 West Madison street, which was pulled a few nights ago, but a visit to the rooms only resulted in finding the lights out and no sound.

BUSINESS DULL LAST NIGHT.

The game of faro did not appear to flourish as it does in Chicago last night. A TRIBUNE reporter commissioned to interview vice in its gilded palaces determined to visit Col. Hines, at 19 Dearborn street. The Colonel was not in. A young man stood on the stone steps and shuffled softly in light-soled shoes as he remarked: "Nothing going on up-stairs." When the reporter had climbed the long flight of carpeted stairs a Sarkey glanced through the out-glass panels of the door and shook his head. Col. Hines was not in.

The next halt was made at No. 5 Calhoun place. At the top of a tortuous staircase the alarm was duly sounded. The response was a sharp click of the slide at the other end of a funnel-shaped lookout, followed by the demand: "What do you want?"

"Play little game."

"Play and be damned."

At No. 11 Calhoun place pounding on the door was time thrown away, while at No. 13 the sentry frowned on the reporter, and remarked: "Nothing going on here."

At No. 93 Randolph Cy James was in strictly virtuous seclusion. "No use," said a well-dressed young man at the foot of the stairs, "the coppers are on to us."

At No. 65 Randolph a wire partition at the head of the stairs is inscribed, "The bell." Vigorous agitation of the bell produced no jungle and no tiger.

At No. 91 Clark street a gentlemanly bloke anticipated the reporter with "Whom did you wish to see?"

"Sky Cap, what's the matter tonight?"

"On the quiet lay."

"What'll the boys do?"

"Work the booze."

At No. 148 Clark street the wheel was whirling and faro chips clicked sharply. Only those sports known to be regular frequenters of the menagerie were admitted.

At No. 176 Clark street Mike McDonald had a squad of trusty scouts on the skirmish-line. All games were in operation, but in order to climb the stairs in the rear of the bar a man had to be vouched for.

A QUEER DECISION.

Justice Demars, who took under advisement the gambling cases against the second crop reaped at George Hankins' place, No. 134 Clark street, yesterday discharged the whole twenty-seven defendants. When giving his decision the Justice started out as though he intended imposing fines, but he was interrupted by the gamblers' attorney and finally persuaded to discharge the defendants.

CHRISTMAS-CARDS.

The Humors of the Season—An Indignant Clerk—The Chatter of Girls.

The other day a TRIBUNE reporter found himself in a crowd which thronged the Christmas-card department of one of the large down-town stores.

To watch the various customers making their selections is an interesting and somewhat amusing occupation, and the efforts of the patient but half-distracted clerks to please every body—like the "old man and his ass" of classic story—are worthy of all admiration.

There are a few gentlemen in the crowd, but the bulk of the buyers are ladies.

Here is a young man with a painfully puzzled look on his countenance, who is evidently selecting a card for his sweetheart. Of course he wants something chaste and striking—something that will please the eye and melt the heart of Aurelia—a souvenir that will at once show his good taste and the strength of his devotion. He has examined some hundreds of cards of varied pattern and device which are displayed on the counter, and he is still undecided. A pretty chromo with nice red fringe has pleased him immensely, until he is told the price. Twenty-five cents, indeed! It is a cold day when he cannot afford more than that. "Show me something better," he says. "Here, what's the price of this?" and he points out a little painting mounted on high-beveled gilt boards.

"Four dollars," replies the clerk.

"Je-rusalem! Four dollars! Are ye sure?"

"Yes, quite sure. How high would you wish to go?" and the clerk looks him over and takes his measure at a glance.

"'Bout 50 or 75."

"If you go to 90 cents I can give you something perfectly splendid," says the clerk, producing a box from one of the shelves. It is a thick silk-covered "satchel" card, gorgeously colored, with any amount of fringe and tassels, and perfume enough to stock a drug-store.

"Newest thing out. Aint it a beauty?" the clerk continues, holding it ginnerly by one corner. "Hand-painted, and imported all the way from Paris! Real work of art! Nothing neater in the city! Seems to me extraordinary how they can be produced for the price. Store in the city I'm told's charging $5 for the very same, and I don't doubt it! Fact is, we don't care for showing these much, as we have only two or three left in stock and keeping them more for special customers who want a real nice thing. Shall I put it up?"

"Have you got any with

A VERSE OF POETRY ON IT"

asks the youth.

"No, not on these good ones! 'The compliments of the season' is the whole go now. When it is a real good thing there is no call for a song with it—you'll have to go to the cheap cards for that! Shall I put it up for you?"

"Yes, I guess it'll do," and the young man's face wears a proud and happy smile as he counts out the money.

"Next comes a sedate and portly dame, accompanied by three young ladies, one grown up and the others in short frocks. All the cards in the establishment are gone over and priced, and several councils of war held before the ladies have their selections completed. The grown-up young lady does most of the talking, and makes the final decisions:

"Here's one just the thing for "Uncle Bob," she says; "it is a dollar twenty-five, and you know, mamma, it won't do to send him a cheap one, he is so very good to us girls. This one will do nicely for Liz, and it is only 40 cents, and we can inclose one of these 25-cent cards for Charley, and this five-cent chromo for Baby—put these three in a separate envelope, please. I want to send a very good one to Jim, he has asked us to the matinée Saturday—here's an awfully nice bunch of real pansies, but it's a dollar, that's too dear, this 50-cent photo will do as well and is just lovely! You know I have a smoking-cap for Tom, and this little one will do beautifully to go with it, and just matches the color, black and gold. Yes, and Aunt Martha! Why, I quite forgot Aunt Martha! Please show me some nice religious cards with a Scripture text—about 50 cents. No—yes, that might do, 'Glory to the New-Born King, Peace on Earth'—yes, I think so—no, wait till I see, 'May the Lord of Mercy, Peace, and Love, shower blessings' and so on—yes, this is better, isn't it, mamma? And with an angel and cross, don't you see! Now we must pick a real good one for Cousin John. I know he will give us something awfully good, and, anyhow, it will not be lost."

"I wonder what I shall send Dave," says the second young lady in a stage whisper to the third ditto, who is making an inspection on her own account.

"And I want one for Gus," replies No. 3. "Let's pick them now—something with lovely poetry in it, I want. Do you know,

GUS JUST LOVES POETRY!

Aunt Hetty asked him last night had he read 'Pickwick' or something. 'Oh,' says Gus, 'right smart': Shakspeare takes the cake,' and aunty laughed like anything."

"Here—oh! such a daisy! 'Peace greet thee, Heaven meet thee, Angels'—"

"Oh! that's too sloppy! Look at this one, roses and lilies—'May Time bestow whate'er you lack; unnumbered joys—' No, that won't do. It's not nice to say one lacks anything, I think."

"But there something he does lack, hey, hi! A mustache!"

"Oh, you shut up! He has as good a one as Dave's, that means you occupy my thoughts,' and 'may angels—' oh, bother! they're all angels!—'hover ever near, and keep thy—'"

"Oh! you make me tired! Why Dave would never stop teasing if I sent him that! Look at at this! such a lovely lily of the valley and violets—what is this violets is? Something awful nice, I know! 'If I were a fairy as small as small, and also as wise as wise, I'd wave my wand—'"

"Oh, stop! we're not babies! Look, did you ever, ever see such lovely fringe? Let us take two of these—40 cents each—you borrow a quarter from mamma, and then we shall have enough left for one piece, and oh! we must not forget the caramels! Good-ness gracious! don't let her see them! What are you thinking of?"

Then come two young ladies who know exactly what they want—one takes a plain etching on satin and the other a neat little hand-painting. Naturally they spend some time examining the cards on the counter, and duly criticise and commeut on all with pleasant frankness and cheery giggle.

"Those ladies did not trouble you much," says the reporter to the clerk when they are gone.

"Not much, indeed!" ironically growls the clerk in reply. "Way, sir, they have been in here, those two, looking over the stock almost every day for the last two weeks, and would not have bought here if they could get better values elsewhere. I thought they were never going to buy or stop coming—they make me sick sometimes, these girls."

"Troublesome job here, isn't it?"

"Troublesome? Yes! It's by far the hardest department in the house! Ladies'll come here and spend hours at a time, tossing the stock over, and often injuring it—they'll handle the most costly cards with their gloves perhaps soiled, and read all the poetry, and ask the prices and praise one card after another, and not have the slightest intention of buying! One young lady stood just there where you are today, and bothered me for two hours—it couldn't be less—and a crowd here all the time, and then cooly walked off saying she'd call again. I was that mad I could almost have felt it in my heart to knock the stuffin' out of her! It's pretty provking sometimes, you bet! Thank Heavens, it'll soon be over! Mounted flowers, madam? yes, we have some beauties!" and the indignant clerk goes off to attend another customer, while the reporter goes out to follow a prisoner to the police-station.

Very Long-Range Duel.

London Vanity Fair.

Henri Rochefort has not lost all his native wit since he took to horse-racing in France, and a flash of it gleams out in his explanation of how M. Gambetta came to get a bullet through his hand on Monday. He suggests that this must be the ball fired from the pistol of M. de Fourtou when the latter and Gambetta met in mortal combat five years ago, and were placed so far apart that the bullets have taken all this time to reach their goal. Rochefort says that we shall know next week whether Gambetta's bullet took effect.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Some Details of the Expenses of the State of Illinois for One Year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 21.—Following is a recapitulation of the warrants drawn on the State Treasury from Oct. 1, 1880, to Sept. 30, 1882, inclusive:

Appropriations, special	$ 46,393.73
Appropriations, general	946.70
Appellate Court, First District	14,201.21
Appellate Court, Second District	4,289.13
Appellate Court, Third District	1,524.93
Appellate Court, Fourth District	3,004.49
Canal Commissioners	10,950.00
Commissioners of Labor Statistics	5,951.38
Commissioners of Public Charities	10,346.63
Conveying convicts to penitentiary	28,696.55
Conveying convicts to State Reform School	5,569.65
Contingent fund of Governor	2,494.81
Costs and expenses of State suits	695.45
Executive Mansion	13,373.77
Field notes and surveys	1,846.51
Fish Commission	4,389.77
Fugitives from justice	28,590.57
General Assembly	298,380.82
Heating and lighting State-House	33,172.06
Incidental expenses	26,629.45
Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	125,729.07
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	36,984.94
Illinois Industrial University	40,760.37
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home	98,756.50
Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane	244,821.25
Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane	214,908.08
Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane	497,741.17
Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane	285,977.75
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind	95,975.57
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb	191,736.35
Norm al University, Normal	55,487.12
Normal University, Southern	43,188.75
Laborers, janitors, and watchmen in State-House	10,500.00
Money refunded	7,924.39
Office of the Governor	4,881.03
Office of the Secretary of the State	15,755.42
Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts	8,876.26
Office of the State Treasurer	9,819.25
Office of the Attorney-General	5,422.49
Office of the Adjutant-General	984.81
Penitentiary, Joliet	79,999.25
Penitentiary, Southern	320,050.00
Printer Expert, salary	4,200.00
Printing paper and stationery	30,119.95
Public printing	36,475.12
Public binding	19,913.64
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners	43,231.68
Reports of Supreme Court and salary of Reporter	20,536.50
State Board of Agriculture and County Agricultural Boards	35,700.00
State Board of Equalization	19,538.35
State Board of Health	12,846.60
State Historical Library and Natural History Museum	15,358.88
Supreme Court, Southern Grand Division	6,239.17
Supreme Court, Northern Grand Division	4,386.59
Supreme Court, Central Grand Division	4,361.50
Supreme Court, Northern Grand Division	5,045.47
State Reform School	77,332.54
Salaries—	
Governor (salary and clerk hire)	18,625.00
Lieutenant-Governor	2,050.00
Secretary of State (salary and clerk hire)	28,000.00
Auditor of Public Accounts (salary and clerk hire)	22,000.00
State Treasurer (salary and clerk hire)	15,000.00
Attorney-General (salary and clerk hire)	10,600.00
Adjutant-General (salary and clerk hire)	4,000.00
State Entomologist	3,500.00
State Veterinarian (salary and expenses)	1,086.60
State agents to prevent cruelty to animals	4,800.00
Judiciary	420,034.97
State's-Attorneys	80,749.40
Total revenue-fund warrants issued	$3,681,370.51

STATE FUNDS.

Illinois Central Railroad fund	$ 400,562.50
State military fund	138,931.88
State school fund	2,132,125.64
Unknown and minor heirs' fund	834.40
	2,672,454.51
Local bond fund (as per detailed statement)	2,393,509.16
Total warrants drawn during the two years ending Sept. 30, 1882	$8,747,394.18

No one ever regretfully invested 25 cents in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES,

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.

123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Bookseilers and Stationers.

3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first.—H. W. Buchman, 3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store. Druggist.

CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles E. Bowen & Co., Druggists.

422 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.

802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.

641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirtley & Co., Druggists.

572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.

249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Soanichsen, Druggist.

720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sul, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.

675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

PULLMAN.

ARCADE BUILDING.—J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON NORTH SIDE—GOLD AND cameo locket; initials, C. K. Liberal reward. MILLER & KLEW, 121 Michigan-st.

STRAYED—SMALL BAY PONY MARE, branded with triangle on left side. Suitable reward if returned to 3646 Johnson-place.

$25 REWARD—LOST, ON MADISON or Randolph-st. cars, or on La Salle-st. between Randolph and Monroe-sts., a solitaire diamond screw stud. The above reward will be paid by Cashier of Tribune to any one leaving lost stud with him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 120 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FOR RHEUMATISM AND GOUT! Masaraa (rubbing), for the mentioned sickness, given by a Swedish man after the so much praised Swedish methods; an infallible means for that sickness; no medicament used. Please call me to your home. Address X 11, Tribune office.

GOLD DOLLARS AT SMALL PREmium. Room 30 Tribune Building.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; 20 years' practice; strictly private. 155 Centre-av., corner Congress-st. MIDWIFE.

GRAND SUPPER AND BALL—FIRST reception at the Caledonian Hotel, 15 North State. Tickets $1, including supper.

HOPELESS CASES OF NERVOUS AND brain diseases cured. Electric Offices, 125 Clark-st., Room 1.

$500 REWARD—THE LUMBERMAN'S Exchange of Chicago in view of the inability of the City Government to protect the lives and property of our citizens, and the urgent need for action of some kind in that regard, hereby offers a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who murderously assaulted Mr. Abbot L. Adams on Ontario-st., near Cass, on the evening of Dec. 20, 1882. By order of the Executive Committee.

A. A. CARPENTER, President.
GEO. W. HOTCHKISS, Secretary.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS—500 PIECES OF DIAMOND jewelry of every description. 2d gold presentation watches, very latest style, Elgin, Waltham, and Howard; 3 repeaters, 6 chronographs; 200 watches assorted, 100 opera-glasses, medium and fine; 4,000 solid gold chains; $5,000 worth of fine jewelry and watches, at the only first-class fine jewelry bargain house west of New York. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GOOD STORE FIXTURES, 2 upright and other show cases, counters, etc., and glass partition 20 feet. WILLIAMS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership. Address X 12 Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—YOUR CHOICE OF 7 genuine Singer sewing machines at $10 each. Warranted perfect. Room 19 Haverly's Theatre.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FIRST-CLASS LOCATIONS.

$7,500—Monroe-st., near Aberdeen, 2-story and basement brick house, lot, and barn.

$8,000—2-story and basement brick house, deep lot, and barn on Aberdeen-st., near Monroe.

$8,500—2-story and basement stone-front house and lot, West Washington boulevard, near Curtis.

$7,500—2-story and basement brick, with 20-foot lot, on Green-st., near Monroe.

$5,500—15-room brick house, lot, and barn on Marshfield-av., near Van Buren.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—A CHRISTMAS HOME—

ONLY $150 CASH UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

NEW BRICK COTTAGES.

We make these extraordinary terms for five cottages, South and West Sides, only during the holiday season, to advertise our business for the coming year. Plans at our office. We will take you to see them.

S. E. GROSS & CO.,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—"HOUSE AND LOT"—

This readable monthly paper containing our December list of "real estate for sale," is now ready. Call at our office or send your address, and receive one free.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE "HOUSE AND LOT" monthly, a paper devoted to real estate and containing, besides a large amount of entertaining matter, our December list of property for sale, is now ready. Call or send your address and receive one free.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—

OAK-ST., NEAR LAKE SHORE DRIVE, 120 feet south front.

S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—SEND in your application for a "House and Lot Monthly" containing our December list of property for sale.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH of Sixteenth-st., 2-story and basement stone-front brick house, and lot 25 by 167 feet; title perfect; house in first-class condition; price twelve thousand and five hundred dollars ($12,500). Inquire of CHARLES CLAYTON, 180 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT $16,000 CASH—MUST have money, over 4 acres of land in the South Division, Chicago. Address OWNER, 75 East Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—

ONTARIO-ST., NEAR PINE, 25-foot lot, for $5,250.

J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$6,000—ONE OF THE BEST 2-story and basement brick mansard-roof houses, with lot 20x181, on West Lake-st., near the park. The owner has a small equity in this property at that price, and has only a short time to redeem in, and must be sold this week. Property is now being rented at the low price of $45 per month. Call for particulars.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE, Chicago-av. near State-st., three stories and basement, stone front; in perfect order; a bargain; $7,000. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—A "HOUSE AND LOT" given away. Send your address and receive the "House and Lot" monthly paper containing our December list of real estate for sale.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—HURON-ST., EAST OF Clark, elegant 3-story pressed brick building, arranged in flats; rented to first-class tenants; lot is 20x100 feet; selling price, $15,500. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. CHASE,
20 Bryan Block, 106 La Salle-st.

WESTERN-AV.—One lot 25 feet west front, near Kinzie-st.

DILLER-ST.—One lot 25 feet east front, near Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

OGDEN-AV.—Northwest corner Fairfield, lot 44x275 feet to 35-foot street, $2,500.

FOR SALE—OUR DECEMBER LIST OF real estate for sale published in the "House and Lot Monthly" is now ready and will be mailed post prepaid on application.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONTARIO-ST., WEST OF Market, 54x100 feet, at $65 per foot.

J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—NICE COTtage with brick basement, large lot, on good street, convenient to trains, will be sold cheap if taken soon. For particulars apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON PROPERTY.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENcoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home.

C. E. BROWNE,
41 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—10 BRICK HOUSES, NEAR Fifty-first-st., on School-st.; a good investment. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — IMPROVED OR UNIMproved central business property in large or small pieces. We can make sales without advertising the same, as we have ready-cash customers. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., First National Bank Building, No. 108 Dearborn-st., basement.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal, pianos and other securities, at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT $25 TO $1,000 TO LOAN on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities; low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc., and good security. Room 63, 107 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 East Randolph-st. Room 4.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates, 16 Dearborn-st., Room 20.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates. Purchase money and loan papers always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 88 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Indiana and Illinois in sums of $2,000 and upwards at lowest market rates. N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers, 176 Dearborn-st.

PARTIES WANTING CONFIDENTIAL loans call at Room 10, 157 East Madison-st.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THREE YEARS at 7 per cent, no commission, on 100 feet east front on Grand-boulevard, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Address K 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON Grand boulevard property at 6 per cent; will pay 2½ commission; security ample and title perfect. Address W 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS AT 7 per cent, no commissions, on real estate near Forty-sixth-st., 100 feet fronting Grand boulevard and 300 feet on Calumet-av. W 92, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS' LAW OFFICE—General practice. Special attention to corporation, real estate, and divorce law and examination of abstracts. First National Bank Building, Suite 615. Evening consultation at residence, 192 Michigan-av.

MERCANTILE, LAW, AND COLLECtion of claims in city and country.—Skilful attorneys everywhere. We have given fifteen years' exclusive attention to this branch. Call or address Legal and Mercantile League, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR household and kitchen specialties; very best goods in the market; sell to every family; agents making from $10 to $25 per day. Send for full particulars, free. Hunter Sifter Manufacturing Company, 34 to 40 East Fifth-st., Cincinnati, 125 Spring-st., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN in the United States to sell a new patent article wanted by the dozens; all money refunded paid for samples if not satisfactory. Address, with stamp for full particulars. BARTLETT & CO., 9 North May-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES—FOR our improved combination corset, sold only by canvassers. Room 2 Central Music Hall.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

UNDENIABLY BEST PRESENTS FOR boys: useful and entertaining; Amateur Printing Presses in large assortment at L. ROCHES, 166 Randolph-st., from $2 upwards. Original New Year's and Christmas cards, which cannot be had elsewhere.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH; stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND CELLAR brick house; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor, with laundry in cellar; all modern improvements; on West Monroe-st., just west of Campbell-av. Call on M. J. EICH, 193 Fifth-av., Room 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS, UNfurnished and furnished; large boarding and rooming houses, and flats; furniture for sale; bargains. M. P. B

Established ..... 1859.

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

76 & 78 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,

Bankers & Brokers,

128 La Salle-st., Chicago,

Members New York Stock Exchange,

Transact a General Commission Business in Stocks and Bonds.

D. A. BOODY. C. W. McLELLAN JR. B. LELAND.

New York Office, 58 Broadway.

PROHIBITION.

Views of the New Governor of Kansas.
Leavenworth Standard.

The editor of the *Iowa Press*, published at Iowa City, Ia., recently propounded the following questions to Gov. Glick:

1. Is the present rate prohibition has so far reduced crime in Kansas that the State Penitentiary is almost empty based on fact?

2. Is there evidence to show that the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment in Kansas has been in any way a benefit to the State?

3. Has prohibition lessened drunkenness?

4. Is the late vote in Kansas to be taken as indicating the present state of public sentiment in relation to prohibition?

To these Governor-elect Glick returns careful answers as follows:

ATCHISON, Kas., Dec. 6, 1882.—*C. Cranston Burnett, Iowa City*—DEAR SIR: Your note of the 4th ult. was received, but a press of business prevented me from replying sooner to your inquiries.

In answer to your first inquiry I have to say that there is not one word of truth in the newspaper extract quoted by you. The facts are that there were eighteen more prisoners in the Kansas Penitentiary the first year of prohibition than there were in the last year of "local option and license," showing the increase of 9 per cent in the first year of prohibition. No newspaper in Kansas has had the temerity to publish that silly canard quoted in your letter.

In answer to your question I state the following facts from which you can deduce your own conclusions: In the year preceding prohibition in Kansas the United States Revenue Collector issued 1,132 permits to sell intoxicating liquors, being one permit to 979 persons, showing Kansas to be the first temperance State in the Union. The first year of prohibition Col. Carpenter, the United States Revenue Collector, issued 1,788 permits to sell intoxicating liquors. This makes an increase of 58 per cent, or one permit to each 551 persons, and takes Kansas from the first and places her in the seventh place as a temperance State. This sad picture is not the worst, for the first forty-five days of the second year of prohibition there were issued by the same officer 1,148 permits, being sixteen more in that short time than in the whole time of license and local option, and reduces Kansas still lower in the ranks of temperance. To these sad and lamentable facts must be added the immense amount of clandestine sales, and the unlimited amount of intoxicating liquors shipped to individuals in concealed packages through the agency of the express companies.

In answer to your fourth inquiry, I may say that I think that the late election proves that the majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to prohibition. Adding the votes of Gov. Robinson, Greenbacker and anti-Prohibitionist, to that of the successful candidate, there is a majority of about 30,000 over Gov. St. John, the Prohibition candidate. I am, sir, your obedient servant, G. W. GLICK.

SYMPATHY.

A knight and a lady once met in a grove,
While each in quest of a fugitive love,
A river ran mournfully murmuring by,
And they wept in its waters for sympathy.

"O never was knight such a sorrow that bore!"
"O never was maid so deserted before!"
"From life and its woes let us instantly fly,
And jump in together for company!"

They searched for an edity that suited the deed;
But here was a bramble and there was a weed.
"How tiresome it is said the fair with a sigh:
So they sat down to rest them in company.

They gazed at each other—the maid and the knight:
How fair was her form, and how goodly his plight!
"One mournful embrace," sobbed the youth, "ere we die!"
So, kissing and crying, they kept company.

"O had I but loved such an angel as you!"
"O had but my swain been a quarter as true!"
"To miss such perfection how blinded was I!"
Sure now they were excellent company!

At length spoke the lass: 'twixt a smile and tear,
"The weather is cold for a watery bier;
We are the manner folks we may easily die;
Till then let us sorrow in company."

HUMOR.

To get up a dinner of great variety, cooks should be allowed a wide range.

Father: "Isaac, if you are good today you may carry up some wood; but if you are naughty you must carry it up."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

Many young men complain of the cost of courtship; in the long run it is not so expensive as seeing the boys.—*Boston Star.*

This is the difference between the much-talked-of speculation in emolument and a game of whist: One is a corner in rubber, and the other is a rubber in a corner.

A cabinet organ which can be taken apart and packed in a trunk has been patented. If we have ever said anything against baggage-smashers we most humbly apologize. Let their good work go on.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Joan (wakening Tam at the dead of night): "Oh, div ye feel the smell o' the gas? Are ye shure ye pit it out?" Tam: "Shure, my woman, I wonder to hear ye talking. Hiv I no got a big blister on my thoomb?"—*Glasgow Bailie.*

A lunatic in charge of his keeper, while stepping aboard a train the other day, stepped on a banana-peel and slid under the car. "Ah!" exclaimed the keeper, "I am like a disabled locomotive, for I've slipped my eccentric."

They don't mince matters down in Alabama. A young man at Tuskegee went to see his lady-love the other night, and staid so late that the girl's mother brought in a dozen eggs and asked him to hatch them for her. He left, and declares that he will never call again.

Lieutenant: "John, I have noticed for some time that my shirts always come from the laundry one week too late. How is this?" John: "Excuse me, Lieutenant, but your shirts are always so clean that I think it a pity to send them to the laundry, and so I wear them another week."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

One day toward nightfall, and in uncertain light, a man bought an overcoat of pretended plum-color. The next morning it proved to be of a quite too unbelievable green. Returning it to the shopkeeper, that worthy regarded the buyer calmly, and said: "You must have a little patience with it, my dear sir; it isn't ripe yet."—*Paris Figaro.*

Gilhooly, he was very much in debt, happening to pass Bown Austin avenue, looked into a restaurant and saw Snip, his tailor, with some friends, regaling themselves with champagne and tempting viands. "What does this extravagance mean?" asked Gilhooly, as he repaired to further his impudence, as he stalked into the restaurant. "It is none of your business," said the tailor, defiantly; "Yes, it is my business. Here you have been dunning me the last two years to pay you for that pair of pants you made for me, saying that you need your money, whereas if you had taken my pants and lived on hot grizzle champagne you would not have to bother customers by sending them bills. You would even have money to lend gentlemen who patronize you if you were to give up your extravagant and gluttonous habits," retorted Gilhooly. The tailor replied so impudently that Gilhooly has concluded to withdraw his custom from the fellow.—*Texas Siftings.*

A New Proposition.

Wall Street News.

It is related of an up-town resident that after his butcher had grown to such figures that the butcher could no longer carry the debt he ran on his note for ninety days on settlement. Three or four days after the butcher had received the note he called upon the creditor and said:

"I have your note for $215, due in three months."

"You have."

"What should be the discount on such a note?"

"Well, you ought to be able to realize at least $205."

"Would you hand me $200 and take the note?"

"I should only be too glad to," promptly replied the creditor, "but for my pride. To ask a man to discount his own paper is to humiliate him."

"But I have tried all the banks, sir, and none of them will take it."

"Ah! I see. It's too small a matter for them to handle. I own the grocer $106.50. Suppose you pay it and let me tear up this note, and give you one for both amounts combined?"

The butcher is still holding the original note.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" perfectly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nervine, effectually allaying and curing those sickening sensations (you affect the stomach and beget through reflex action. The backache and "dragging-down" sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great restorative. By druggists.

BUSINESS.

The Money Market Active and Firm—Eastern Exchange Heavy.

Stocks Rather Dull, but Generally Closed Firm—Collections Slow.

A Dull Day in Produce Circles, and Prices Generally Took a Lower Range,

Except Oats for the Year—Corn Heavy—Provisions and Wheat Tame, with Few Outside Orders.

FINANCIAL.

The Chicago banks will *not* adjourn over Saturday, though they usually close on Board of Trade holidays.

The local money market was active yesterday, with a good demand by all classes of traders. Business-men are complaining of the slowness of collections, which is probably due to the nasty weather of the past three days, and some of them require extra accommodation on that account. Rates are firm at 7@8 per cent. Currency orders by country banks continue to be very heavy.

The aggregate of local bank clearings was $7,500,000, being $200,000 more than the total for Wednesday.

Eastern exchange was dull and heavy at 80c discount per $1,000. There was no demand, and parties having exchange to sell found it uphill work.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates on sterling were 481½@485½, with actual at 481@485, and English documentary bills at 478¾@479¾. Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Bankers' francs, 5.22½@5.18¾; documentary bills, 5.26¼@5.17½; bankers' marks, 93½@93¾; documentary marks, 93¼.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Iowa reports an increase of $12,367 in earnings for the second week in December.

The New York stock market was dull yesterday. It was heavy early in the day and firm later, the stocks in which Western parties are most directly interested being the most firm.

New York financial men speak of the export movement as encouraging the hope of better prices after the holidays.

The freight earnings of the Richmond & Danville system increased $17,000 for the second week in December. The November earnings of the East Tennessee are estimated to have increased $40,000.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	117	Chicago City 8s, 1901	103½
Commercial Nat'l Bank	160	Chicago City 5-20s	102.00
Fifth National Bank	150	Chi. City Ry. 4½s	97¾
First National Bank	260	Cook County 7s	120
Hibernian Bank'g Co.	111	Cook County 7s, 1883	110
Home National Bank	35	Cook County 7s, 1887	110
Illinois Nat'l Bank	108	Cook County 6s, 1895	108
International Bank	100	Cook County 4½s	100
Merchants' Nat'l Bank	135	Lincoln Park 6s	103½
Nor. Loan & T. Co	100½	No. Chi. City 7s	110
National B. of Illinois	145	W. Div. Ry. con. 5-20s	106
Northwestern Nat'l Bank	125	W. Div. Ry. 6s	103½
Union Nat'l Bank	30½	West Park 7s, 1890	110
Union Trust Co	300	West Town 8s, 1889	105
Chicago City 7s	130	Chicago Gas Trust	68
Chicago City 7s, 1888	105	Mut. U. Tel. Co. 6s	70½
Chicago City 7s, 1890	113½	C. & C. C. & D. Co. com	35
Chicago City 7s, 1892	121	C. & C. C. & D. Co. pf	90
Chicago City 7s, 1894	124	Chamber of Com'rce	80
Chicago City 7s, 1895	122½	Chi. G. L. & Coke Co	103
Chicago City 7s, 1896	126½	Citizens' State Ins. Co	100
Chicago City 7s, 1897	125½	N. Chicago City Ry	126
Chicago City 4½s, 1905	103	Underwriters' Ins. Co	135

Sales on the Stock Board to-day were:

200 C M & St P Min. pf	78	100 North Pacific b 5	46
300 do	80½	10 do	46
100 do	80½	240 W P Ry coup 6s	103½
300 C B & Q Iowa Div 8s	104	10 North Pacific 6s	103
1000 C M & St P C & P 6s	102½	1000 C M & St P D Div 6s	103

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was extremely dull but generally strong in tone today for the more active shares. Values, however, are without important change, except in the few instances noted below. The market opened 3¼ higher for Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, higher for Canada Southern, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, 2 lower for Richmond & Danville, 1¾ lower for Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western preferred, 1 lower for Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred, Richmond & West Point, and generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list. After a fractional advance and decline in the early dealings prices rose ½@1, followed by a recovery of ½. The subsequent fluctuations were merely fractional, except in the case of New York Central, which declined 1¾ in the late dealing, closing up at a recovery of ¾ from the lowest figure. There was some selling of Kansas & Texas at the opening on a report that work on the Mexican Oriental Road had been stopped. Officers of the company deny that work has been suspended, and say that, on the contrary, it is being pushed. The strength of Western Union has been accompanied by a variety of rumors, all to the effect that a settlement of differences between Western and Mutual Union was at hand. An insider says that none of the current rumors about guaranteeing interest and dividends are trustworthy. There have been negotiations, but nothing has been determined. Mr. Sage is said to have been a seller of Western Union today. The belief is general that Mr. Gould is determined to support the stock, either on account of something yet unknown or on account of proposed control of Mutual Union. Osborn brokers have been considerable buyers of St. Paul today.

Money was very easy at 6@7 per cent on call to borrowers by pledge of stock collateral, closing offered at 4. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are nominally unchanged.

The following table shows the quotations and transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for the day:

Description.	*Sales.*	*First*	*High*	*Low.*	*Last—Dec 21*	*Dec 20*
Alton & T. H.	100	45	45	45	45	45
B. C. R. & N.	25	80	80	80	80	
Canada Southern	3,400	69½	70¾	69¾	70¾	69¾
Central Pacific	1,800	90¾	90¾	89¾	89¾	90¾
Cent. Iowa	200	30	30	30	30	15
Chicago & Alton	1,100	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
C. B. & Q.	200	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
C. R. I. & P.	200	123	123	123	123	123
Ches. & Ohio	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	24¾
Den. & Rio G.	6,800	45	45¾	45	45¾	45¾
Del. & Hudson	1,000	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
D. L. & W.	20,600	138¾	139¾	138¾	139¾	138¾
Dubuque & S. C.	100	85	85	85	85	85
Erie	11,500	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	37¾
Do pfd	110	87¾	88¾	87¾	88¾	87¾
Kan. Texas	4,100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Lake Shore	1,000	91	91	90¾	90¾	91
Illinois Central	1,100	144¾	145	144¾	145	144¾
Jersey Central	1,100	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾	73¾
Kansas & Texas	1,000	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
L. E. & Western	500	45	45	45	45	45
Lake Shore	2,500	117¾	118	117¾	117¾	117¾
Long Island	200	80	80	80	80	80
Louis. & Nash.	6,400	56¾	57¾	56¾	57¾	56¾
Mich. Central	3,300	103	103¾	103	103¾	103¾
M., L. S. & W. pfd	200	91	91	91	91	91
Minn. & St. L.	100	25	25	25	25	25
Do pfd	900	68	68	68	68	68
Mo. Pacific	4,300	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾	102¾
Nash. & Chat.	1,000	83	83	83	83	83
N. Y. Central	6,100	124¾	124¾	123¾	123¾	124¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	300	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do pfd	500	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Nor. & W. pfd	300	54	54	54	54	54
Ontario & Pacific	1,500	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd	500	40	40	40	40	40
Northwestern	1,900	139¾	140	139¾	139¾	139¾
Do pfd	600	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾
Ohio Central	600	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Ohio & Miss.	300	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Ohio & Miss. pf	200	78	78	78	78	78
O. Trans-Con.	2,700	85	85	84¾	84¾	85
Pacific Mail	700	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Pitts. & Ft. W.	100	125	125	125	125	125
Peoria, D. & E.	1,200	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Reading	1,500	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Rich. & Dan.	50	68	68	68	68	68
Do term	200	69	69	69	69	69
Rich. & W. Pfd	100	43	43	43	43	43
Rockisland	900	122	122¾	122	122¾	122
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	100	125	125	125	125	125
St. Paul	15,300	87¾	88¾	87¾	88¾	87¾
Do pfd	1,100	127	127	127	127	127
St. Paul & O.	4,200	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Do pfd	100	118	118	118	118	118
Texas Pacific	7,100	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¾	40¾
Union Pacific	13,300	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	105¾
Wabash	1,000	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd	6,000	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	35
Western Union	11,500	81	81¾	81	81¾	81¾

Sales div. 30c. Tr. Con. ex div. 1½ per cent quarterly.

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana consols	69½	Tennessee 6s, new	44½
Missouri 6s	101	Virginia 6s	36
St. Joseph	105½	Virginia 6s, deferred	6¼
Tennessee 6, old	45	Virginia 6s, cons.	45

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	100¾	4s	120½
5s, extended	103¾	Pacific 6s of '95	128
4½s	113		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific 1st	116	U. P. land grants	110¾
Erie seconds	105¾	U. P. sinking fund	114¾
Lehigh & Wilkes	101	Tex. Pac. land grants	58¾
Union Pacific 1st	118¾	Tex. Pac. L. G.	57¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	151	United States	64
American	91	Wells, Fargo	130

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$20 B C R & N 1st	103s	$2000 N Y C & St. L 1st	93¾
3000 C & I C	102¾	1000 do	93¾
2000 C & P 1st ser A	83	2000 N Y & N E 8s	105
2000 C & P 1st ser B	113¾	1000 No Pac 1st coup	103
2000 D & R G 1st con	95¾	1000 O U 1st	93
2000 do	95¾	5000 Ogn S L 6s	100
2000 Del, Lack & W 1st	126	1000 Ogn R & N 1st	88¾
2000 E T V & G 5s	125¾	1000 Pac of Mo 1st	107
2000 Erie 2d	102¾	2000 Q & L 1st	101
1000 Ind coup 6s	112¾	2000 R W & O 1st	87¾
2000 L & G gen mtg 6s	91	1000 do	87¾
1000 L S & M S 1st	118	1000 do	87¾
1000 do	118	2000 R W & O Rx	87¾
2000 L & W Incon 5s	101	2000 R & D 1st 6s	99

5000 Metropolitan 1st	102	10000 R & D deb	65¾
1000 M & St P con	128	1000 St L & I M 1st	104½
1000 M K T gen 6s	81½	2000 St L & S F 2d	89
1000 Mob & O 1st	93	2000 St L A & T C 2d	70
1000 Mo Pac 1st con	103½	6000 St L & S F 2d class B	95¾
1000 N Y C con sat'g	103½	1000 do Class C	92¾
1000 N Y L E & W 2d con	107	1000 Tex Pac 1st Rlty	72
3000 do	107	3000 do	72¼
1000 do	107	5000 do	72¼
2000 N Y Sus & W 1st	58½	10000 Vir Mid 6s	53

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4½s cp of '91	112¾	5000 N Orls Pac 1st	88
1000 U S reregistered	112¾	2000 do	87¾
10000 Tennessee 6s	45¾	1000 do	87¾
10000 N C spl tax 3d cls	92	3000 do	87
2000 C & P M & O con 6s	102	2000 do	87¾
10000 CB&Q Den Div 6s	103	2000 Ornon R & N 1st	89
10000 do Iowa Div 6s	103	3000 R W & O ex 5s	75¾
3000 D L & W conv	116	10000 R W & O ins	40
6000 Ft Wayne 1st	138½	1000 St L & I M 5s	74½
5000 Ind coup 6s	84½	1000 St L & S F 2d class A	46
2000 Mich Central 8s	109	2000 Tex Pac Rio Gr	30¾
4000 M K & T gen 6s	54¼	4000 do	30¾
4000 M U Tel 6s	71¾	8000 do	30¾
4000 N Y L E & W 2d con	107	2000 Tex Pac 1st	74¾
4000 N W 7 s	129	2000 W St L & P 1s Div	91
1000 No Pacific 1st	116	4700 Tol P & W 1st	109

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 5s reged	103¾	2000 N Orls Pac 1st	87
5000 C St P M & O con	119	2000 O & M con 8 s	119
2000 D & R G 1st con	95¾	2000 R & Pitts inc	41
3000 D & P ter of R 1st	102	1000 R W & O 1st	86
5000 Erie 2d 1882	102¾	1000 St P & S C 1st	112
10000 Gulf Col & S F 1st	112¾	2000 St P M & M 1st Dec	106
3000 I B & W con inc	59	20000 Tex Pac Rio Gr	87¾
6000 H L & S W 1st	94	6000 do	88¾
21000 Mass Pict 4½ W D	55¾	7000 do	88¾
1000 Mo Pac 3d	109	5000 do	88¾
1000 N W 8 s coup	129½	17 Cont Bank	121
2000 N J C 1st con as	96¾	3 U S Ex	96

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The following were the sales of stocks on the Boston Stock Exchange:

First board—	*Sales.*	*First.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Last.*
Am. Bell Telephone	37	186¾	187	186¾	187
Mexican Tel.	75	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Atchison	350	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Boston & Albany	2	173½	173½	173½	173½
C., B. & Q.	15	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
Eastern	30	35¾	36	35¾	36
Ft. W. & D.	50	68	68	68	68
N. Y. & N. E.	70	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Pitts. & St. Louis	220	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
Union Pacific	100	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
K. C., S. & M. bonds	8	100	100	100	100
Ft. Scott & Gulf	100	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼
Bonanza mining	65	2¾	3	2¾	3
Second board—					
Am. Bell Telephone	12	186¾	186¾	186¾	186¾
Atchison	230	36¾	37	36¾	37
Boston & Albany	40	173½	173½	173½	173½
Boston & Maine	25	140	140	140	140
Eastern	50	35	35	35	35
Flint & P. M. pfd.	17	103	103	103	103
Ft. Scott & Gulf	35	85	85	85	85
Is., Bells & S. C.	4	90	90	90	90
Mex. Central	10	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Mexican Tel	21	35¾	36	35¾	36
N. Y. & N. E.	50	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Pullman	10	159½	159½	159½	159½
Rutland, pfd	100	20	20	20	20
Ore. R. & N. rights	31	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

1000 Atch 7s 1st mtg	130¾	1000 Wis Cen 2nds	44
120 D Denver Rx 4s	84	1000 Mex Cen 7s	75¾
500 N Y & N E 6s	105	5000 do	75¾
1000 Jacks'n L & S 7s	112¾	1000 Mex G Dlrs Nos	94¾
3000 T D & B inc bnds	10		

SECOND BOARD.

2000 C B & Q 5s	109	3000 N Y & N E 6s	105
2000 N Y Sus 6s	102¼	2000 Sonora 1st 7s	104¾
10000 T D & B S F Div. 4s	100	1000 Mex Cen 7s	75¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 21.—The market closed dull and steady. The following were the quotations:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Pennsylvania	57¾	58¼
Reading	50¾	51
Lehigh Valley	63¾	64¼
Northern Pacific	46	46¼
Northern Pacific, preferred	85¾	86
Lehigh Nav	39¼	39½
L. P. & W	19¾	19¾

LONDON, Dec. 21—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 9-16; consols, account, 100 13-16.

Bonds—New 5s extended, 105⅞; 4½s, 116.

Illinois Central, 149¾; Pennsylvania Central, 62; New York Central, 134½; Erie, 40½; Reading, 28½.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased the last week £46,500.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £50,000.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Rentes, 79f 32½c.

Specie in the Bank of France increased the last week 1,854,000 francs gold and decreased 325,000 francs silver.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—Exchange on New York unchanged.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Mining stocks fairly active. Sierra Grande was active and irregular, opening at 470, declining to 445, closing at 465 seller 30. Robinson Consolidated sold at 115 and 130; Iron Silver, 245 and 240; Bodie, 320; Navajo, 825; and Virginia, 100. Sales of the day, 67,500 shares.

Caribou	1¼	Quicksilver preferred	40
Central Arizona	⅝	Silver Cliff	⅝
Exhestor	1	Standard	6¾
Homestake	17	Utah	1¼
Little Pittsburg	1	Robinson	⅝
Ontario	95½	South Pacific	9
Quicksilver	8¼		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	2¼	Quincy	64½
Catalpa	⅝	Silver Islet	⅝
Flint & Pere Marquette	14½	Tamarack	2
Pewabic	13	Huron	2

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	⅝	Martin White	2¾
Belcher	2¾	Mexican	2¾
Best & Belcher	4	Northern Belle	5¾
Bodie	1⅜	Ophir	7
Bullion	2¾	Overman	3-32
Bulwer	1¼	Potosi	¾
California	1⅜	Sierra Nevada	3
Choller	1⅜	Sierra Nevada	1
Consolidated Virginia	⅝	Silver King	10¾
Crown Point	1¾	Union Consolidated	2
Eureka Consolidated	⅞	Whites	3-16
Exchequer	3-16	Yellow Jacket	1¼
Gould & Curry	2	Justice	⅝
Hale & Norcross	1¾	Scorpion	9-16

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Dec. 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Ohio st, 180 ft w of Wood, s f, 21x128 ft, dated Dec. 18 (J. G. Meisner to Mary Fahey). $ 620

Jefferson st, 125 ft n of Polk, e f, 23x106 ft, dated Dec. 21 (Marshall Jewett to Andreas Hermes). 2,200

Wabash av, 214½ ft s of Houston, e f, 20x100 ft, with other property, dated Dec. 21 (L. A. and M. McDermott to William O'Brien). 5,000

Same property as the above, dated Dec. 21 (William O'Brien to Michael McDermott). 5,000

Ohio st, n w cor of Dearborn av, s f, 22x100 ft, dated Nov. 1 (Master in Chancery to Burrous M. Saunders). 4,500

Centre st, 238 ft e of Racine road, n f, 150x100 ft, with 100 ft in same block, dated Dec. 5 (Raspin R. Cherry to Allen C. Selleck). 5,400

Huron st, n w cor Sedgwick, s f, 22x100 ft, dated Dec. 20 (Moses Rifkins to Samuel Cohen). 1,350

West Indiana st, 304 ft e of Ada, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 4 (H. J. Barnsteen to James Gormley). 3,500

West Twelfth st, 102 ft w of Robey, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 20 (R. F. Sheridan to James W. Sheridan). 2,700

West Indiana st, 304 ft e of Ada, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 4 (H. J. Barnsteen to James Gormley). 1,000

Ashland av, s w cor of Hastings st, e f, 48x128 ft, dated Dec. 20 (John Kohn to Lake Bank et al.). 2,800

Marshfield, 200 ft s of Harrison, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 24 (A. and C. Dobson to Charles H. Parker). 800

The premises: No. 76 Warren av, dated Nov. 25 (Charles Boize to H. F. Scheuermann). 2,100

Wabash av, 50 ft s of Eighteenth st, e f, 30x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 7 (Home Mutual Life Insurance Company to Rasmus Lancaster). 10,150

West Lake st, 30 ft w of Western av, n f, 30x100 ft, dated Dec. 21 (Master in Chancery to Richard F. Conway). 4,500

Mohawk st, 116 ft s of Menomonee, w f, 25x157 ft, dated Nov. 27 (Joseph Schoeninger to John Tagney). 1,350

Canal st, 45 ft s of Jackson, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 22 (Maurice Jones to Vaclav Chvastil). 3,500

Milwaukee av, 72 ft s w of Manitoba court, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 21 (John Schroeder to Reinhold Janssen). 2,600

Homan av, 96 ft n of West Twenty-fourth st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 31 (S. A. Williams et al. to The Hill Sewer Pipe Co.). 550

Coleman st, 241 ft w of Oakley av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 31 (same party to same). 560

West Madison st, 428 ft w of Staunton, s f, 25x 125 ft, dated Nov. 2 (P. E. and C. A. Wehe to Stephen W. Rawson). 5,500

West Taylor st, s w cor of Loomis, n f, 66x100 ft, dated Dec. 21 (John Johnston Jr. to Hannah Martin). 2,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ravenswood Park, 32 ft s of Sunny Side av, e f, 50x150 feet, dated Nov. 25 (Z. B. Taylor to John Fishleigh). 600

Sunnyside add to city of Wright, south, as dated Dec. 18 (Jung and Weber to Samuel Brown Jr.). 1,500

North Clark st, 110 ft n of Culberton av, e f, 66x230 ft, dated Dec. 8 (S. E. and J. L. Cornell to Stella C. Hyde). 7,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Crocker av, 100 ft n of Sixty-third st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated May 1 (H. T. Bellamy to C. S. Wilson). 300

Justice st, 300 ft s of Forty-ninth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 11 (C. Counselman to J. Wezelman). 225

Maple st, 160 ft s of School, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 16 (James Ratcliffe to Adelaide Ratcliffe). 2,500

Hillside st, 465 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 15 (J. F. Eberhart to A. S. Pridgeon). 300

Greenwood av, 75 ft n of Forty-ninth st, e f, 75x 165x30 ft, dated Dec. 15 (C. A. Sheldon to Mary S. Cushing). 6,500

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were quiet yesterday and irregularly steady. There was little change in provisions, while wheat was easy, corn weak, and oats considerably stronger for this month. Outside of year trading in corn and oats, the business was chiefly of the scalping order.

Provisions were tame, except in changes from one month to another, and steady though easy in tone. Pork declined 5¾@10c, and closed 5c below the latest prices of Wednesday. Lard declined 2½@7½c, and closed at a disadvantage of 2½@5c, while meats were a shade easier. Liverpool reported a decline of 2s 6d in lard, but floors were called firm by the Stock-Yards reporters, and the ar

May, sales 144,000 bu at $1.14@1.14⅝.

Dull but firm at 65c.

Dull but firm; fairly active. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

Dull and nominal; United, 82½c; Centrifugal, 95c.

Quiet but steady; $1.70@1.80.

Quiet but firm; 62c.

Quiet but firm; Western fat, 6@13c.

Quiet but firm; Western fat, 6@13c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat slow; shade firmer: No. 2 red, 99½@ cash; 99½@99¾c January; 97½@97¾c February; 94½@94¾c May. Corn lower; sold from 43½@43¾c cash; 43½@43¾c February; 45½@45¾c March; 46½@46¾c May. Oats lower; sold at 33½c cash; 33½@33¾c February; 35½@35¾c May. Rye quiet at 67½c. Barley quiet; prime to fancy, 81@c.

LARD—Quiet at $4.30@4.25 for hard to soft.

BUTTER—Quiet; dairy, 20@25c; creamery, 30@40c.

PORK—Steady at $21.14.

DRY SALTED MEATS—Firm; jobbing at $17.50 asked. Bulk meats dull; only small peddling lots wanted. Bacon dull; only small peddling but more in good demand and steady at 19@20@23.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.09 bid.

FREIGHTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 49,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, none; barley, 30,000 bu.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat lower; 99½c bid year; 97½c February; 90c March; $1.01⅝ May. Corn lower; 44c year; 43½c January; 45½c February; 46¾c March; 48¼c May. Oats lower; 33½c bid year; 34½c February; 36½c May.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—FLOUR—Minnesota process, demand fair and market firm; other grades quiet; in buyers' favor. Rye flour dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat weak: No. 2 red, elevator, $1.07⅛@ 1.08; No. 2 red, December, $1.07⅛@1.08⅜; January, 1.08@1.08⅜; February, $1.10¼@1.10⅝; March, $1.11⅜@ 1.11⅝. Corn—Options steady; local lots weak; receipts mixed and yellow, 57⅛@58c; No. 2 Steamer, 57½c; steamer mixed, 56½@57c; sail yellow, 57½@58c; sail mixed, 57½@58c; sail mixed, December, 57½@57⅝c; January, 56½@56¾c; February, 56½@56¾c; March, 56½@56¾c. Oats—Firm; fair to fancy, 37@38c; No. 2 white, 37½@38c; No. 2 do, 36c. No. 2 white, 37½@38c; No. 2 do, 36c. No. 2 white, 37½@38c; No. 2 do, 36c.

SUGARMAKING.

How It Is Conducted on a Louisiana Plantation.

The Open-Kettle System Explained at Length.

A Belief that the Northern Sugarmaker Can Compete with the South.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 20.—In accordance with the program mentioned in my last letter from St. Louis a delegation of twenty from the Cane-Growers' Association left that city on the evening of the 15th for a visit to the sugar plantations of this State to inspect the methods of sugar-production from the tropical cane.

The party was in charge of Col. N. J. Coleman, of the *Rural World* and ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Missouri. It included representatives from eleven different States, had two Professors of Chemistry from the State Agricultural Colleges of Iowa and Nebraska who had been experimenting in sugar production in connection with these colleges, two editors, one seedman, one agricultural-implement man, and the balance practical sorghum sugar and sirup manufacturers. Reaching New Orleans on Sunday morning the party took possession of the very comfortable quarters previously secured at the St. James Hotel, which seems to be a favorite with Northern people sojourning here. Being all good citizens, the day was devoted to church-going and rest. But on Monday morning the party was ready for business, and carried out a program which had been arranged by Mr. James E. Griffin, Secretary of the Louisiana Sugar-Planters' Association, and of which he personally took charge. Crossing the river at 8 a. m. and taking the cars on the Morgan Road a trip was made to a point about eight miles distant, from which the party made its way on foot and by dump-car conveyance back to the river, some six miles above the city, crossing in a skiff and returning to town by the street-railway. This

TOOK IN FOUR PLANTATIONS,

which were running—two on the old fire-train open-kettle plan, and two with steam works, vacuum pan, and all the latest improvements. An orange grove of 7,000 trees from which the fruit is now being gathered and shipped, was about as great a matter of interest as the sugar-works, especially as its owner, Mr. A. Bourgeres, invited the whole party and extended to it the hospitalities of the place. It turned out that picking and eating oranges from the trees was a new experience to every one of the party. The readers of THE TRIBUNE have become tolerably familiar with the methods of growing the sorghum-canes and their conversion into sirup and sugar at the North. But few, as I apprehend, have a very definit idea of the manner in which the Southern cane is grown at the South and its juices converted into sugar; and it will be my endeavor in the letter to show the process and methods employed.

First, the preparation of the soil. This whole State is alluvial in the character of its soil. Is raised but little above the level of the water in the Mississippi in its ordinary stages, and is frequently below it in high water, the lands being protected from inundation alone by the levees. As a natural result drainage is imperfect. The water stands at a level near the surface. This necessitates ridge culture. The ground is plowed in ridges seven feet apart, and the cane grown on the centre of these ridges, while the furrows between serve as ditches to carry off the water, of which there is usually a superabundance.

The sugarcane being a native of the tropics, and requiring sixteen months for its full maturity, never matures here, not ever throwing up a seed head, though it reaches such saccharine richness as to be profitably worked for sugar. The appearance of a seedhead ready for cutting may be realized by calling to mind an illinois cornfield of the rankest growth just before the tassels begin to appear, and then imagining that the rows are spaced instead of four feet apart, and that each individual stalk has been enlarged to from two to three times its natural size. There being no seed, the cane is propagated by cuttings from the end of poles about twelve feet long and two inches in diameter attached to the bucket like the handle of a dipper, but enlarging to four inches in diameter at the butt. These handles have a rest at the edge of the kettle for a fulcrum, and their motion when worked by a darky in transferring the contents of one kettle to another is not unlike that of oars in rowing a boot. The sugar-wagon into which the "strike" has been run is wheeled to broad, shallow wooden tanks about six feet in width by twelve in length, into which the sugar is discharged by a swing pipe, additions being made till the tank is filled to the requisit depth, when it is allowed to stand until crystallized. It is then shoveled into hand-barrows, carried by the negroes and emptied into hogsheads standing on timbers over the molasses-tank, and allowed to drain till sufficiently dry for shipping.

This system furnishes what is known as the

RAW LOUISIANA PLANTATION SUGAR,

now seldom sold in the trade, but mainly bought by the refiners, and the drainage from it, the New Orleans molasses of the trade, formerly an article of considerable domestic consumption, but now mainly used by meat canners, bakers, and by the glucose manufacturers to give color and flavor to their colorless and insipid product. Large quantities are also reboiled for seconds where found to contain as high as 35 to 40 per cent of sugar. This, as before stated, is the primitive and crude method of sugar production, though still largely in use among the Louisiana sugar planters. The other representing the new ideas and improved processes are the steam-roduction, vacuum, pan-boiling, and centrifugal purging. The juice, after being exposed to the fumes of sulphur, is rendered defecating tanks, where it is thoroughly clarified by methods substantially the same as those used by the sorgium-sugar manufacturers, and which have been described in THE TRIBUNE. The perfectly clarified juice is reduced by steam in open copper evaporators heated with copper steame-cocks to a semi-sirup, and finished in the vacuum-pan. From the vacuum-pan it is discharged directly to the mixer, and from it to the centrifugal, where the molasses is swung out, producing a beautifull white, sharp, crystal sugar, known as the coffee sugars, which goes into the barrels and is ready for the trade before it is fairly cold. Sorghum-sugar makers have not yet succeeded in producing so large and sharp a crystal as that from the Southern cane, but as their product is pure cane sugar they may yet be able to show as perfect crystallization. Some of the sugar planters have also added bone-black filiers and granulators, and are producing upon the plantations all the grades of sugar turned out by the sugar refineries and not inferior in quality. One thing was apparent to the minds of all of our delegation, and that is that the juices of the Southern cane are not so obstinate and do not present so many obstacles to the crystallization of their sugar as do those of sorghum, and that our Northern sugar-growers will have to overcome by science and skill these hindrances in the way of success. That these can be overcome we think has already been demonstrated. But the same crude and careless processes which produce sugar from the Southern cane would never be a success applied to the sorghum canes. It seems a little singular that the sugar production in this State has reached no larger proportions in the time that has elapsed since its first introduction. I was informed by Mr. Giffin, Secretary of the Sugar-Planters' Association, that the number of plantations in this State is a little less than 1,200, and these comprise the main sugar-production of the United States. There are a few in Texas and the other Gulf States, but the entire production from the sugarcane is less than 10 per cent of our annual consumption in this country.

Instead of regarding the attempts of sugar-production at the North with jealousy, the sorghum-men are welcomed as allies, and their aid earnestly invoked to aid in securing the continuance of high-tariff duties on foreign sugars. It is exceedingly difficult to get any accurate data, such as the sorghum-men are obliged to keep in the development of their business and determine whether it can be pursued with profit, such as the weight of cane per acre, product in sugar and molasses of cane per ton, richness in sugar of the juice, and percentage of crystallized sugar obtained from the molado, all of which the Northern grower is now making a careful study. The average planter can only tell that a given number of acres produces a given number of hogsheads of sugar and barrels of molasses, depending of course upon the season and crop. The estimated weight of cut cane per acre is about twenty-five tons for an average crop, though I cannot learn that any one ever weighed an acre of cane. The estimate is based on the number of loads and guesses as to the weight of the loads. To Northern men there seemed

A GREAT WASTE GOING ON,

in the imperfect crushing of the cane and allowing so large a percentage of the juice to be lost. Taking pieces of the bagasse after passing the mills and twisting it in the hands the juice could be squeezed out. When attention was called to this the reply was that the planter could better afford to lose a part of his juice in the bagasse than to take the risk of breaking his mill, and thus put a stop to his entire operations, by giving a closer pressure.

The mills we visited only claimed to obtain from 40 to 50 per cent of the 80 per cent of juice contained in the cane, and to us it seemed no wonder that, with a loss of so large a percentage of the crop, the Southern planter should deem protection a necessity to his business, since he claims that the actual cost of producing sugar is from six to seven cents per pound. The crop this year has largely exceeded expectations. This is shown in the scarcity and enhanced price of barrels. Cypress barrels ordinarily costing 75 cents each are now selling at $3.50 each, and difficult to obtain. Can the Northern sorghum grower make sugar as cheaply as the Southern planter, assuming that all obstacles to the crystalization of the sugar contained in the juices are overcome? From the hurried and necessarily superficial observations made, and which do not claim more quality, one to pass judgment, it seems to us he can. Admit that the Southern canes contain a higher percentage of sugar and are not so obstinate in the clarification of their juices; that the average product of the canes per acre is from two to three times that of sorghum, there yet remain advantages with the Northern grower which it seems to us will balance these disadvantages when the work is conducted on a scale of equal magnitude and with equal practical experience.

As we have already shown, the ridge-culture involves vastly more labor and does not admit of the use of the labor-saving implements which the Northern farmer uses. The soil is never subjected to the influence of frosts, which is Nature's disintegrator, and never becomes loose and friable, but maintains a clumsy consistency, making it harder to work. It is elevated a little ways above the water level, with a ditch at each side to the bottom of the ditches between the rows. The crop requires four months' cultivation before it can be laid by, in place of eight to ten weeks at the North. The seed costs an average of $6 per acre per annum. There is no seed to help pay cost of production. The bagasse is also utilized for fuel in the one case as the other. But for paper stock the South has no paper-mills and it will not bear the cost of transportation to those of the North. The difference in the quality of labor employed is also an important element. The sugar-plantation negro represents

THE VERY LOWEST GRADE OF THE COLORED RACE,

ignorant, careless, lazy, and improvident. He knows that he can work or go a fishing just as he chooses, and that to fo secure in his chance to work whenever he feels like it, because there is no other labor in competition with him. The whip is no longer available to stimulate his disposition to work, and in the amount of service rendered he bears no comparison with the white labor which the Northern sorghum grower can command. I believe that a dollar at the North will produce twice as much in labor results as on the Southern plantation.

Then, again, the Northern grower has comparatively no expense for seed. Its cost is so slight if raised by himself as to be scarcely appreciable. His loose, friable soil, flat culture, labor-saving implements drawn by horses, and shorter working season will enable him to grow four acres of sorghum at the expense of one of cane on a Southern plantation. I believe he can grow the cane for, and with equal facilities manufacture, a hogs head of sugar as cheaply as the Louisiana planter can, while his subsidiary products, seed and skrungs, for feeding hogs or converting into vinegar go far toward paying the cost of raising the crop. But these are only given as opinions, and can only be verified by practical results obtained.

The weather here, to a man who left Chicago with a Manitoba wave sweeping down upon it, and with a feeling of remembrance of the below-zero experienced in the week before, is simply delightful. The air is as balmy as May, and no fires are required in the hotel office or parlors. The windows are open, roses are blooming in the parks and yards, the trees are in their fresh, green foliage, and it is hard to realize that it is the week before Christmas.

O. C. GIBBS.

Jetty Bottom Facts.

On the 22d of September, 1877, Mr. E. C. Palmer, one of the leading merchants of New Orleans, and Capt. T. P. Leathers, of the steamer Natchez, made a bet of $1,000, the terms of which were in substance as follows: Capt. Leathers agreed to pay Mr. Palmer $1,000 if there should be an acknowledged ship channel depth of twenty-five feet through Eads' jetties within five years of the date of the wager, and Mr. Palmer agreed to pay Capt. Leathers a like sum if there should not be within that time such a channel.

Mr. Palmer, Capt. Leathers informs us, transferred his claim in the wager to Capt. Eads, who deposited it with the Louisiana National Bank for collection from Capt. Leathers. The latter gentleman declines to concede that he has lost the wager; but, in view of so many statements as to the depth of the channel, he has directed the thousand dollars to be placed to the credit of a judgment for $20,000, which he, Leathers, holds against Capt. Eads, obtained on a suit for a wreck appropriated by the latter and belonging to the former. Capt. Leathers now requests us to say that, as it has been announced that a large ship has arrived in port, he will wager $1,000 that if she should be loaded to a depth of twenty-five feet amidships she cannot get to sea without grounding. The Captain says he will put up the money; then when the ship is loaded, let it be announced, and he will abide the result.—*New Orleans States.*

Here is a chance for Eads and his friends to make $1,000, as well as to establish beyond controversy the fact that there is a practical shipchannel of twenty-five feet deep at the mouth of the Mississippi. Will they take it? Or has it been offered by Capt. Leathers? They should either put up or shut up. Particularly as the Government is paying for a twenty-six-foot channel—not twenty-five.—*New York Herald.*

Mrs. Labouchere's Trunk.

New York Times, Dec. 15.

While the baggage of Mrs. Labouchère, who sailed in the Servia for Liverpool on Wednesday, was being conveyed from the Albemarle Hotel to the Cunard wharf, at the foot of West Houston street, the previous evening, one of the trunks was either stolen from the wagon or dropped in the street. The trunk was in the baggage-wagon belonging to the hotel, and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Labouchère's maid, followed in a coupé. The trunk was not missed until the wagon was unloaded at the wharf. The trunk contained fourteen bonnets, four silk sacques trimmed with lace and feathers, and other articles of lace and silk, valued in all at $500. Detectives Dilks and Flannagan, of the Ninth Precinct, instituted a search for the missing trunk, and late on Tuesday night it was found in an alleyway in the rear of the Empire Storage Warehouse, at Hudson and West Houston streets. It had been broken open and its contents were missing. A search of all the suspicious places in the neighborhood was made, and in a vault in the cellar of No. 284 West Houston street, concealed under a lot of old carpet, the stolen property was found. The property will be returned to Mrs. Labouchère.

There are bright buds of April and blossoms of May
But they're not half so sweet as the breath of the maid
That with SOZODONT brushes her teeth every day
Till like pearls through her beautiful lips they're displayed.
O SOZODONT! what an enchantment is thine
That gives teeth like the sun and gives lips red as wine.

THE COURTS.

A Heavy Verdict Against a Doctor—Why There Was No Defense.

Record of Judgments, Divorces, New Suits, Criminal Business, Etc.

A $7,000 Verdict Against a Well-Known Doctor—Accidental Absence of His Counsel.

It was stated in yesterday's papers that Judge Gary would hear the case of Honoria McCarthy vs. Dr. Robert Hunter for $30,000 damages on the ground that he had committed certain alleged improprieties while treating the plaintiff for lung disease, and that a child had been the result. As a consequence the court-room was well filled when the case was called by a curious crowd who had gathered expecting to hear something unique in the way of nastiness, but they were sadly disappointed. The plaintiff appeared in court bearing a very young baby in her arms, and was accompanied by her attorney, George W. Brandt.

When the case was called it was discovered that neither the defendant nor his attorney was present, and Mr. Brandt at once asked for a jury. A jury was called and accepted by the attorney after a few regulation questions had been put to them. This took but a brief space of time, as there was no one representing the defense present ready to except or reject.

When the jury had been duly sworn, the plaintiff was called to the stand and requested to tell her story to the jury. She is the type of an Irish servant girl, and does not lay any claim to beauty of face or form. She carried the child on the stand with her. She testified that she was at one time in the employ of A. C. Calkins, of No. 3347 Forest avenue, and while there met Dr. Hunter, who came to treat a daughter of Mr. Calkins for lung disease. One day while he was at the house she told him that her throat was affected, and, after examining it, he told her it was a serious affection and requested her to call at his office. He was the family physician of Mr. Calkins, and Mrs. Calkins advised her to go to him. She called at his offices in the Hale Buildings for the first time on Dec. 8 last, and the Doctor told her at that time that her lungs must be examined. After that examination she called at his office two or three times at his request. The last call was made Dec. 20 last, and then the Doctor told her she was really suffering from inflammation of the womb. It would be necessary for him to perform an operation on her, and he placed her in a reclining chair without allowing her to remove her cloak and hat. He held her down and accomplished his purpose. When she was allowed to get up the Doctor showed her out to the elevator. On her return home she informed Mrs. Calkins of what had occurred, and that day told her such a thing was preposterous. A child was born to her Sept. 7 last, and when her attorney asked her what the result of her last visit to the defendant's office was she held up to view the child in her lap.

There was, of course, no one to cross-examine the plaintiff, and Mr. Brandt made a brief talk to the jury, urging them to award the woman the full amount of the damages sued for—$30,000. The jury then retired to deliberate.

After they had gone out a reporter approached Mr. Brandt and asked him how he accounted for the non-appearance of the defendant. He said he could not account for it. Charles Williams was the attorney for Dr. Hunter, and neither had any excuse for being absent.

C. M. Hardy, who happened to be in the court-room at the time, said it was outrage, as he had known the Doctor for thirty years and believed it to be a baseless charge. He sent a messenger out for Dr. Hunter and started after the attorney himself.

About 12 o'clock the jury returned and presented a verdict awarding the plaintiff damages in the sum of $7,000. One of the jurors hung out for the full amount, $30,000, and some did not want to award any, but were obliged to do so by law, so they compromised on $7,000 after an hour's fight.

Just as the jurors were affirming the verdict Mr. Trude and Mr. Hardy rushed in, and Mr. Trude at once made a motion for a new trial of the case. A reporter met Mr. Trude subsequently, and asked him if he was attorney for Dr. Hunter.

"Of course I am," said Mr. Trude, "and this is a snap judgment. I filed my appearance here a week or so ago, and Mr. Brandt and I have been endeavoring to effect a settlement of the case. Yesterday I met him in Judge Rogers' court, and he told me he would not touch the case until I had seen Dr. Hunter. I suggested to him that it was now 10 o'clock, and he said that it would make no difference, as he would wait on me. Of course I took his word for this, as such an agreement between lawyers is sacred, and I am surprised he has taken this course to-day."

Mr. Trude and the reporter then looked over the records and discovered that the appearance filed by him had been abstracted. It is very probable that, under the circumstances, a new trial will be granted.

Items.

None of the Judges of the various courts will have jury trials during holiday week.

Today is the last day of service to the January term of the Superior Court.

Thirty-one jury suits were begun in the Superior Court alone yesterday.

Judge Blodgett will not be in court today.

All the courts will close as usual Christmas and New-Year's Day.

Divorces.

Gustav Koos filed a bill yesterday against his wife, Margaretha Koos, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion. The parties were married in August, 1876, and only lived together ten days, when she left him.

Helen S. Capran filed a bill charging her husband, Charles R. Capran, with adultery, and praying for a similar decree.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Martin Heidenschner from William Seidenschmer on the ground of cruelty.

State Courts.

C. R. Matson, for the use of Julius Ludwig, began a suit in debt yesterday against Louis Waikenstein and Jacob Bernstein, claiming $1,500 damages.

John John brought suit for $2,000 against William F. and Maria Thous.

Timothy O'Sullivan, administrator of the estate of Martin A. O'Sullivan, deceased, commenced an action in trespass against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company to recover $5,000 damages for the death of Martin A. O'Sullivan, who was killed by an engine of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Jabez B. Stubbs and Walter C. Runyon began an attachment suit against the H. C. Fricke Coke Company to recover $1,775.42.

J. H. Lesher and J. L. Bobo sued A. B. Parker for $2,000.

Mailina Nelson began a suit against Sara Liigestrom and Swen Jansen to recover $5,000 damages for knocking plaintiff down and running over her with a horse and wagon.

Peter W. Field and others sued Alfred B. Parker for $1,000.

Edward W. Morrison brought suit to recover $2,500 damages of Louis Cohn.

Elizabeth McGovern began a suit for $2,000 against Charles Tunnicliff.

Walter M. Jackson sued Peter T. Burtis for $1,000.

Samuel Myers & Co. sued John Reddan for $1,000.

W. F. Piel & Co. brought suit for $1,500 against E. L. Prussing.

Louis Goldberg commenced an action in trespass against O. L. Mann, Kirk N. Eastman, Thomas Cratty, E. J. Wilber, C. Werner, S. Werner, and Seth F. Hanchett, laying damages at $5,000.

Hannah S. Clement commenced a suit for $5,000 damages against the City of Chicago.

A creditors' bill was filed against the Keystone Building Company by Zachariah E. Elkin on the judgment by confession for $159,700 which he recovered Wednesday against the company. He asserts that the Sheriff can find no property on which to levy, but that he has in his possession as collateral security for his claim, $400,000 of the first-mortgage bonds of the St. Louis & Western Railroad, and 5,700 shares of the capital stock of the same road, which ought to be applied to the payment of his judgment.

Joseph B. Oliver and others commenced an attachment suit against Webster M. and E. E. Samuel to recover $5,500.

Jane M. Tabor and Charles W. Taylor, administrators of the estate of John Tabor, deceased, began a suit for $3,000 against Mary Jane Frances Portiolus.

Emma Heilberg sued Christ Ilseng for $2,000.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Mary C. Thompson, deceased, the will was proven, and letters testamentary were issued to Joseph Thompson under bond for $8,000.

County Court.

Fred Weiderman, who was arrested some days ago for contempt in failing to contribute $3 per week for the support of his wife, was ordered until Dec. 26 to pay $13 of arrears or go to jail.

Criminal Court.

John Phillips, William Phillips, and Herman Franks were tried for burglary; John Phillips and Herman Franks were given one year each in the penitentiary and William Phillips was acquitted.

Alex. Morrison was found guilty of larceny and insane, and was ordered sent to Kankakee.

The indictment against Anthony Bralaw for bigamy was stricken off.

Daniel Lyons pleaded guilty to larceny and was given six months in the House of Correction.

John Williams pleaded guilty to larceny and was given twenty-seven days in the County Jail.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 680 to 711. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Motions.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Motions. No further call of calendar. The Judge wishes to dispose of all pending motions and submitted cases before the first of next month, as he will then go to the Criminal Court.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 6, 7, 9, 11. No. 5, Tavenier vs. Casey, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call. No. 5344, Rovell vs. Platt, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No further call until after the holidays. General business today. No. 299, Reynolds vs. Call, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 570, 776, 553, 778, 786, 904, 811, and 816. No. 760, Barth vs. Edwards, on trial, but nearly concluded.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 43, Sawyer vs. McNab, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—No call. No. 46, Higgins vs. White, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Set cases, and Nos. 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, and 25.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 617, 621, 622, 650, 653, 663, 664, 675, 691, 692, 706, and 718.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Paul Caspary et al. vs. Mrs. J. Shaw and Mary A. Lalor, $475.—F. F. Cole vs. Abel H. Gunn and Mary L. Winters, $632.60.—W. G. Hibbard vs. Homer P. Wattles, $785.35.

JUDGE GARY—Honora McCarthy vs. Robert Hunter, verdict $7,000, and motion for new trial.—Ignatz Stein et al. vs. John Wilkowsky, $212.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS.—Robert Meadowcroft vs. Charles Cooke and Elizabeth Catharine Cooke, $313.16.

JUDGE ROGERS—August Laula vs. John Cedik, $255.

JUDGE HAWES—Joseph Goss vs. Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company; verdict, $365.

OUR CRIMINAL CODE.

Some Further Illustrations of How Persons Accused of Crime Manage to Evade Justice.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—I called again upon my legal friend to pursue the conversation as to the defects in our criminal code, and, having called his attention to an able article in your Sunday's issue advocating the abolition of the grand-jury system, I asked his opinion thereon.

"I would favor its abolishment," he replied, "if we could amend the Constitution and authorize the appointment of Prosecuting-Attorneys by the Governor or by the Appellate Courts for a long term—say eight or ten years. Experience, in this county at least, has shown that for the last twenty years the State's-Attorney has been as popular with the criminal as with any other class of the community, and it would be bad policy to give him the absolute power to say who should be prosecuted and who should not be as long as he remains an elective officer. But we should not attempt too much, for our country cousins are wedded to the old grand-jury system, and it will doubtless be many years before they can be induced to abandon it."

"We have discussed," said I, "the question of the necessity of amending the law giving a Justice of the Peace a fee of $1 if he holds the criminal to the higher court, and no fee if he does not. Also the necessity of making it a penal offense for a County Board to make a contract to pay a sheriff more money for dieting prisoners than it actually costs him. We have also discussed the necessity of amending the law regarding the selection of grand and petit jurors so as to provide for their selection by a commission to be appointed by the Judge of the court. Now, what farther amendment of the criminal law would you advise?"

He replied: "There is a much-needed amendment needed in the bail-bonds and recognizances in criminal cases. As I stated in our last conversation, the first effort of a criminal having wealthy relations or political influence is to bring all their influence to bear upon individual members of the grand jury to prevent an indictment being found. If, nevertheless, he is so unfortunate as to be indicted, his next move is to give, if he can, extraor bail, or else bondsmen, who, having property, will get rid of it before any judgment can be obtained against them.

"The great effort of the criminal after indictment is for delay, delay, delay, if to gain time. Time is the greatest friend of the criminal. Witnesses for the prosecution may die or move away, the public interest in the case is lost, and after a little while the crime is forgotten. One way to gain time is to give a bond, and when forced to trial abscond. The case is called, the bail-bond declared forfeited, and the case is necessarily continued. The bond expires, and he either may surrender the prisoner and have the forfeiture of their bond set aside at the next term of the court, the criminal returns, goes to court with his bondsmen, and the forfeiture is set aside. He gives a new bail, and sometimes the same trick is repeated as to the new bailpiece. In fact, in Cook County the battle for the criminal is more than half won if he can give bail. Bonds to the amount of thousands and tens of thousands of dollars a year are forfeited, and the forfeitures not set aside. A few, not many, are prosecuted to final judgments and of these hundreds of thousands of dollars of forfeited bonds which should have been paid into the County Treasury, not 3 per cent has been collected in the last twenty years.

"I would amend the law by declaring the recognizance or bailpiece a lien for the amount of the bond on all the real estate of the criminal and of his sureties from the moment it is entered into. Where it appears to us that the sureties owned sufficient real estate, there would be from 75 to 90 per cent collected from forfeited bail bonds, instead of less than 3 per cent, as at present. Many now recklessly sign bail bonds would refuse to do so, and quite a large proportion of those who now escape by giving bail would be punished for their crimes.

"The longer the trial can be staved off the better the chance of an acquittal is, a margin that all criminals and their lawyers believe in implicitly. They know the value of a postponement; and their energies and abilities are all directed to delaying the trial. After giving bail, and probably forfeiting one or two bail bonds, at a cost of only eight or ten dollars fees for setting aside the forfeiture, if a continuance cannot be obtained because the eminent counsel is engaged in trying a case in some other court' (this has been known to win for a term or two) the prisoner makes an affidavit that he cannot safely proceed to trial on account of the absence of a material witness. Will a man hesitate to commit perjury, the penitentiary staring him in the face? He swears that William Jonaston was present, if it is a case of manslaughter or murder, and as the defendant assault the prisoner with a knife, etc., giving details of what he will swear to. His affidavit shows that Jonaston was in the city—or it may be in the court-room—the day before, and that he was unexpectedly called to New York City by letter to visit a sick mother, etc., making the necessary facts appear—neither true or false—immaterial. It may be and generally is the case that no witness for the prosecution present at the time of the difficulty which resulted in the killing (if the charge is murder or manslaughter, as supposed) ever heard of Jonaston; in fact, a half-dozen are willing to swear that he was not, nor was any other than themselves, present. They may be called to the stand by their affidavits that the prisoner's affidavit as to his witness Jonaston is a lie from beginning to end; yet under the law as it now stands the court cannot hear them or admit affidavits. The prisoner's affidavit must be taken as true; and if it shows the testimony to be material, that no other witness can prove the same facts, and that due diligence has been used to procure his attendance, the court must grant the continuance. If the court refuses this continuance and the prisoner is convicted the conviction will be set aside by the Supreme Court.

"Why not put a little common sense into the law, and when a prisoner asks a continuance upon an affidavit of the absence of a material witness allow the State to present any affidavits to show that there is no such witness, or that no such testimony can be true even if the absent witness could appear and swear to it.

"If the Judge cannot, as you say, hear counter proofs or affidavits, and must grant a continuance on the prisoner's affidavit as to the absence of material witnesses, why may not the prisoner continue to present these affidavits from term to term," I asked, "thereby delaying the trial?"

"He can," replied the legal gentleman, "just as long as the imagination and inventive faculties of himself and his attorney hold out. It may be that the very number presented might serve to show a lack of diligence in procuring the attendance of witnesses, and justify the Judge in denying a motion to continue; but two or three continuances on such affidavits are not unusual."

"What other amendments would you suggest?" I inquired.

He answered: "I can in no better way illustrate the necessity of amending our criminal law than by following our criminal who has wealthy relatives and skilled attorneys in his effort to escape the penalty of his crime. Our criminal, having exhausted his affidavits for continuances and peremptories, will appeal. His chances for acquittal are better than they were some months ago when first indicted; but there are still witnesses *not* dead, gone away, or mixed, and he does not want to go to trial. If he desires a short continuance, or to get some other Judge to try him—and criminals are very likely to have their preferences and prejudices as to Judges—he deliberately makes an affidavit that both the Judges holding the Criminal Court are so prejudiced against him that he cannot have a fair and impartial trial before them. He gets two reputable citizens—at least they swear they are reputable—to make affidavit that they believe the two Judges are so prejudiced. Neither of the two Judges has ever heard of the criminal or of his case, or of his two reputable citizens. They know that the affidavits are false, that they are not prejudiced, but they are bound to grant a change of venue to some other Judge, or it would be an error not to do so; and thus they stand convicted of being unworthy to fill their positions, and are discredited in the eyes of those of their fellow-citizens who do not understand the workings of our criminal law.

"The perjury succeeds, and a temporary decay occurs. Some other Judge must stop this civil docket, fix a day when he can leave his civil business and go to the Criminal Court and try the case. The delay is obtained, and possibly the criminal gets the Judge he prefers to try his case. I would not permit any affidavit as to prejudice to be made. Repeal that part of the law and leave public opinion to condemn any Judge who would attempt to try any cause in which he was prejudiced against the prisoner. If the case is desperate and the criminal wants longer time he deliberately makes an affidavit that the people—the whole 700,000 people of Cook County—are so prejudiced against him that he cannot have a fair and impartial trial, and gets his case moved to some adjoining county. The State's-Attorney is so busy here that he can seldom find time to go to the adjoining county and try the case, especially if it is a petty case. The witnesses all live in Cook County, and, if numerous, it will be almost impossible to get them to attend in another county. All these chances are calculated on by the criminal, and in many cases not unsuccessfully. It would be interesting to ascertain what proportion of cases changed to a foreign county as above tried, and in what number of them convictions have been had. Sometimes they are nolle prossed, as in the case of Periolat, and sometimes they linger on for years, as in the case of Myers, the Bee-Hive Banker, whose case I believe is yet pending."

VINDEX.

"NO RENT."

Miss Parnell's Angry Reply to Mr. Healy's Assertions.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6.—A remarkable contribution to the "no-rent" manifesto issued by the Land-League Executive when the leaders were arrested in October last has been furnished by Miss Parnell in a long letter written in reply to some charges brought against the league by Mr. Healy, M. P. Miss Parnell declares that Mr. Healy's statements amount to the old story, "It was the woman did it." She then goes on to point out that Mr. Healy's reference to the persons in charge will be generally understood, both here and in America, to apply to the Ladies' Land League in Dublin, and in order that the "woman's" share in the business may be fully understood Miss Parnell gives an outline of what really did occur regarding the withdrawal of the "no rent" manifesto so far as she was concerned.

"A letter was sent us from Kilmainham, not in February last, but in March, and written, I think, by Mr. Dillon, in which a suggestion was made that the 'no rent' manifesto should be withdrawn or, more, as it appeared to be played out, and that tenants should be allowed to take settlements. The first part of this suggestion was superfluous as far as we were concerned, as we were not circulating the manifesto, and the second we did adopt, as we never advised tenants to refuse satisfactory offers of settlement after that, or rather should not have done so if, they had consulted us; but, as a matter of fact, they did not consult us; they took offers that pleased them without reference to our views. I am aware that tenants sometimes base claims on the Land League on the ground of reductions refused on account of the no-rent manifesto, but, if Mr. Healy knew as much as I do of the work of the Land League as I do, he would know that similar claims were just as frequent on the head of reductions offered and refused before the days of the no-rent manifesto, as it will be in the recollection of many that the Land-League leaders and organizers used in their speeches to impress on the people the importance of refusing to pay rent unless they got what they considered satisfactory terms, that they, and not the landlords, were to measure the amount of reduction with which they should be contented. I recollect that we wrote back to Kilmainham that we thought the no-rent manifesto should be publicly withdrawn, if at all; that the reply we received was in the negative; and that on reflection we saw that this view was the right one, and a public withdrawal of the no-rent manifesto would not be advisable.

"Now for Mr. Healy's results. 'Costs have been heaped on the tenants' branch from which the league will have to pay.' We discouraged isolated tenants from incurring costs, except in the earliest stage of the no-rent manifesto, and by consistently using our influence to bear upon individual members of the grand jury to prevent an indictment being found. If, nevertheless, he is so unfortunate as to be indicted, his next move is to give, if he can, extraor bail, or else bondsmen, who, having property, will get rid of it before any judgment can be obtained against them.

"The great effort of the criminal after indictment is for delay, delay, delay, if to gain time. Time is the greatest friend of the criminal. Witnesses for the prosecution may die or move away, the public interest in the case is lost, and after a little while the crime is forgotten. One way to gain time is to give a bond, and when forced to trial abscond. The case is called, the bail-bond declared forfeited, and the case is necessarily continued. The bond expires, and he either may surrender the prisoner and have the forfeiture of their bond set aside at the next term of the court, the criminal returns, goes to court with his bondsmen, and the forfeiture is set aside. He gives a new bail, and sometimes the same trick is repeated as to the new bailpiece. In fact, in Cook County the battle for the criminal is more than half won if he can give bail. Bonds to the amount of thousands and tens of thousands of dollars a year are forfeited, and the forfeitures not set aside. A few, not many, are prosecuted to final judgments and of these hundreds of thousands of dollars of forfeited bonds which should have been paid into the County Treasury, not 3 per cent has been collected in the last twenty years.

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"The longer the trial can be staved off the better the chance of an acquittal is, a margin that all criminals and their lawyers believe in implicitly. They know the value of a postponement; and their energies and abilities are all directed to delaying the trial. After giving bail, and probably forfeiting one or two bail bonds, at a cost of only eight or ten dollars fees for setting aside the forfeiture, if a continuance cannot be obtained because the eminent counsel is engaged in trying a case in some other court' (this has been known to win for a term or two) the prisoner makes an affidavit that he cannot safely proceed to trial on account of the absence of a material witness. Will a man hesitate to commit perjury, the penitentiary staring him in the face? He swears that William Jonaston was present, if it is a case of manslaughter or murder, and as the defendant assault the prisoner with a knife, etc., giving details of what he will swear to. His affidavit shows that Jonaston was in the city—or it may be in the court-room—the day before, and that he was unexpectedly called to New York City by letter to visit a sick mother, etc., making the necessary facts appear—neither true or false—immaterial. It may be and generally is the case that no witness for the prosecution present at the time of the difficulty which resulted in the killing (if the charge is murder or manslaughter, as supposed) ever heard of Jonaston; in fact, a half-dozen are willing to swear that he was not, nor was any other than themselves, present. They may be called to the stand by their affidavits that the prisoner's affidavit as to his witness Jonaston is a lie from beginning to end; yet under the law as it now stands the court cannot hear them or admit affidavits. The prisoner's affidavit must be taken as true; and if it shows the testimony to be material, that no other witness can prove the same facts, and that due diligence has been used to procure his attendance, the court must grant the continuance. If the court refuses this continuance and the prisoner is convicted the conviction will be set aside by the Supreme Court.

"Why not put a little common sense into the law, and when a prisoner asks a continuance upon an affidavit of the absence of a material witness allow the State to present any affidavits to show that there is no such witness, or that no such testimony can be true even if the absent witness could appear and swear to it.

"If the Judge cannot, as you say, hear counter proofs or affidavits, and must grant a continuance on the prisoner's affidavit as to the absence of material witnesses, why may not the prisoner continue to present these affidavits from term to term," I asked, "thereby delaying the trial?"

"He can," replied the legal gentleman, "just as long as the imagination and inventive faculties of himself and his attorney hold out. It may be that the very number presented might serve to show a lack of diligence in procuring the attendance of witnesses, and justify the Judge in denying a motion to continue; but two or three continuances on such affidavits are not unusual."

"What other amendments would you suggest?" I inquired.

He answered: "I can in no better way illustrate the necessity of amending our criminal law than by following our criminal who has wealthy relatives and skilled attorneys in his effort to escape the penalty of his crime. Our criminal, having exhausted his affidavits for continuances and peremptories, will appeal. His chances for acquittal are better than they were some months ago when first indicted; but there are still witnesses *not* dead, gone away, or mixed, and he does not want to go to trial. If he desires a short continuance, or to get some other Judge to try him—and criminals are very likely to have their preferences and prejudices as to Judges—he deliberately makes an affidavit that both the Judges holding the Criminal Court are so prejudiced against him that he cannot have a fair and impartial trial before them. He gets two reputable citizens—at least they swear they are reputable—to make affidavit that they believe the two Judges are so prejudiced. Neither of the two Judges has ever heard of the criminal or of his case, or of his two reputable citizens. They know that the affidavits are false, that they are not prejudiced, but they are bound to grant a change of venue to some other Judge, or it would be